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EDITOR: T.K. Viswanathan

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Parliament of India, together with the Inter-Parliamentary Union hosted the Seventh Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament on "*Gender Sensitive Parliaments*" in New Delhi on 3 and 4 October 2012. Inaugurating the Conference, the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee observed that the Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Efforts are constantly being made within the framework of democratic polity, to prioritise women empowerment. Addressing the delegates, the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari stated that the purpose of the meeting is to highlight the role of Women Speakers as catalysts for generating gender sensitivity in legislatures.

In her address, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar said that a gender sensitive Parliament should not only have sufficient representation of women but should also enact forward looking legislations for offering them maximum opportunities to flourish, receive quality education and cultivate their skills. It should be an agent of social change promoting equality and empowerment of women. We include the texts of these Addresses in this issue of the *Journal*.

Another important event, the Vice-Presidential election was held on 7 August 2012. The Vice-President, who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of Rajya Sabha, is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of members of both the Houses of Parliament, by secret ballot in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari was elected for the second consecutive term as the 14th Vice-President of India. I had the rare honour of being the Returning Officer to this election and my enriching experience is published in this issue as an article—"*14th* Vice-*Presidential Election, 2012: An Experience*".

We also carry in this issue, the other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary Events and Activities, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Review of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislatures, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

In our constant pursuit of making of the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from the members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—T.K. Viswanathan
Editor

1

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE INAUGURAL FUNCTION OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF WOMEN SPEAKERS OF PARLIAMENT ON GENDER-SENSITIVE PARLIAMENTS IN THE CENTRAL HALL OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE ON 3 OCTOBER 2012

The Seventh Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament on Gender-Sensitive Parliaments was hosted jointly by the Parliament of India and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in the Parliament House, New Delhi from 3-4 October 2012. The Conference was inaugurated by the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 3 October 2012. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivered the welcome address. The Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Hamid Ansari; and the President of the IPU, Mr. Abdelwahed Radi, also addressed the distinguished gathering.

We reproduce below the texts of the Addresses delivered by the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; the Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Hamid Ansari; and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on the occasion.

—Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SMT. MEIRA KUMAR

It is my privilege to welcome all of you to the inauguration of the Seventh Annual Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament on *"Gender Sensitive Parliaments".* We are honoured to have Honourable President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee ji. We are grateful to you for gracing this function.

To your Excellencies, Ms. Barbara Prammer, Speaker of the National Council, Parliament of Austria; Ms. Margaret Nnananyana Nasha, Speaker of the National Assembly, Parliament of Botswana; Ms. Rose Francine Rogombe, President of the Senate, Parliament of Gabon; Ms. Asta R. Johannesdottir, Speaker of the Althingi, Parliament of Iceland; Ms. Solvita Aboltina, Speaker of the Saeima, Parliament of Latvia; Ms. Gelane T. Zwane, President of the Senate, Parliament of Swaziland; Ms. Anne Makinda, Speaker of the National Assembly, Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania; Ms. Rebecca Kadaga, Speaker of the

Parliament of Uganda; Ms. Edna Madzongwe; President of the Senate, Parliament of Zimbabwe; Ms. Ekaterina Michaylova, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Parliament of Bulgaria; Ms. Gurbangul Bayramova, Deputy Speaker of the Mejlis, Parliament of Turkmenistan; Ms. Nomalanga Khumalo, Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, Parliament of Zimbabwe, Madam Michelle Bachelet, Executive Director of UN Women and Dr. Nourhayati Ali Assegaf, President of the IPU Coordinating Committee of Women Parliamentarians, I extend warm greetings on behalf of the Parliament and People of India and on my own behalf. You all are role models in your respective countries. You inspire women across the world when you represent your Parliaments in diverse bilateral and multi-lateral Conferences. We are delighted to have you.

A gender sensitive Parliament to my mind, is not only the one with sufficient representation of women, but is also the one which enacts forward looking legislations for women. Such a Parliament, in exercising its oversight functions, remains particularly sensitive to gender issues, translating them into tangible policies and adequately reflecting such concerns in national budgeting and allocation of resources. It is an agent of social change seeking to achieve gender equality.

I firmly believe that a gender sensitive Parliament must encourage the society to unleash its full potential by offering maximum avenues for women to flourish, receive quality education, gain knowledge and cultivate their skills. A nation that suppresses women and discriminates against them suffers irreparable loss. It is unable to benefit from the reservoir of latent talents and ability of its women. Only when women blossom and consequently contribute to the society, can the comity of nations truly progress. Parliaments must aspire towards this.

Human race is constantly trying to evolve and cherished values of democracy, freedom, equality, gender sensitivity, social harmony and religious tolerance are inherent to this process. A society which permits discrimination against women, therefore, has not even commenced its journey in the right direction. The role of Parliaments as beacons of democracy and custodians of people's will, is critical in propelling societal transformation.

We in India, are the proud inheritors of an extra ordinary legacy of strong and selfless women playing decisive roles against all odds, since the dawn of history. They have shaped our attitude and thinking. Ancient India is replete with legends of such great women. In medieval

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivering the Welcome Address. Seated at the dais (from left to right) the President of the IPU, Mr. Abdelwahed RADI; the Vice President of India and Chairman Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; and the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee

Address by the Vice President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari

The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee delivering the Inaugural Address

India while women like Noorjahan, Razia Sultan, Ahilyabai Holkar, Rani Velu Natchiyar and Rani Chennamma have left their imprint as rulers, Krishna devotee Mira Bai is remembered as much for her lyrics as for challenging the restrictive norms of her times and Panna Dhai is held in awe for her unsurpassed sacrifice. Lakshmi Bai, the young queen of Jhansi who led from the front, the first war of independence of 1857 continues to inspire. Astride a high horse, her little son tied to her back, wielding her sword like lightening, she is etched in the Indian mind as courage incarnate. In not such a distant past, the world saw with amazement how countless women, who hitherto had led cloistered lives, came out on the streets, faced bullets, went to jail for the independence of our motherland. In the years that followed, they also paved the way for democratic consolidation. Kasturba Gandhi, Annie Besant, Bhikaji Cama, Durga Bhabhi, Sarojini Naidu, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Captain Laxmi Sehgal, Rani Gaindinliu, Ammu Swaminathan, G. Durgabai, Dakshyani Velayudan and other remarkable women have helped lay the foundations of our Republic. We have had Smt. Indira Gandhi as our Prime Minister and Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil as our President. The leader of the ruling coalition is Smt. Sonia Gandhi and the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha is Smt. Sushma Swaraj. We have women governors, chief ministers as well as women heading some of the key ministries at the Centre and in the States. They are also in leadership positions of major political parties.

The founding fathers of our Constitution recognized the stellar role played by the Indian women and guaranteed equality of status and opportunity to them. Affirmative action too is envisaged for them. Over the years, several path-breaking legislations have been enacted for gender equity including 73rd & 74th amendments to the Constitution which provide 33 per cent reservation for women in local bodies. Presently, there are more than 1.2 million such elected women representatives. Our women today are working and excelling in various fields including those traditionally considered male bastions.

None the less, we are acutely aware that a vast multitude of women in India have still to benefit from the Constitutional provisions and legislations meant for them. Much needs to be done for them. Unfailingly and tirelessly we have to persist with single-minded efforts to ensure their safety, well-being, equality and empowerment.

Despite constituting nearly half of the world's population, the space women occupy in social, economic and political realms is

limited. While it is true that the global community has taken landmark initiatives in recent decades to create a gender-sensitive world order, we still have miles to go. Parliament has to don the mantle of a crusader.

I am confident that our endeavour to collectively address this challenge during the Seventh Annual meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament will prove to be rewarding. Once again, I extend a warm welcome to all the Honourable Speakers, Presiding Officers and Delegates and wish them an exceedingly pleasant stay in the historic and vibrant city of Delhi.

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND CHAIRMAN, RAJYA SABHA, SHRI M. HAMID ANSARI

I am privileged to be here today for the inaugural session of the Seventh meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament, organized by the IPU, on the theme 'Gender Sensitive Parliaments'. Its stated purpose is to highlight the role of women Speakers as catalysts for generating gender sensitivity in legislatures.

Women constitute nearly half the number of humans in any society and are equal share holders. In the words of a Human Development Report, they *"must be regarded as agents and beneficiaries of change. Investing in women's capabilities and empowering them to exercise their choices is not only valuable in itself but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development".*

It is therefore paradoxical that despite great changes in past decades in large parts of the world on matters relating to gender equality, the core issues affecting women such as social equality, equal access to education and employment, equal pay for equal work, and equitable share in decision-making, still remain largely unresolved.

This calls for serious reflection. In the first place, we need some conceptual clarity. Gender equality is specific and quantifiable; gender equity less so; gender sensitivity, on the other hand, is an amorphous concept capable of varying and at times evasive interpretations.

Furthermore, analysis would need to assess whether patriarchy and its present-day remnants are a phenomenon of nature or a social construct. If the latter (as would appear obvious in the world we live in) then the required correctives should be injected in the interstices

of individual societies to help re-shape social and political perceptions.

Experience has shown that women's issues do not relate merely to problems that can be resolved through *ad-hoc* measures. They pertain to the core of social organization, to economic and political structures and relationships. More importantly, they relate to attitudes, prejudices and stereotypes that translate into certain unacceptable social value judgments.

Correctives therefore are imperative at the base of the social pyramid. Gender sensitivity, in other words, is more a bottom-up process rather than a top-down one.

There is no denying that as women come to control the levers of society and State–business, media, legislature, administration and judiciary, their status in society, and its impact on gender relations, will register changes. We need to strengthen this process by creating a level playing field where women enjoy equality of opportunity and freedom of expression to realize their full potential. Legislative bodies can, and must, contribute to it in full measure. This is necessary but not sufficient. More remains to be done.

Global data tells its own story. In 1990, the United Nation's Economic and Social Council endorsed a target of 30 per cent women in decision-making positions in the world by 1995. By that year, however, only 10 per cent of the world's parliamentarians were women. The situation is no better today. According to a recent IPU survey, the world average of Women Members of both the Houses combined constitutes only 20 per cent of the total.

National experiences are relevant. In India, we have found that bottom-up approach has yielded better results. The gender profile in the Parliament of India is woefully lopsided with women constituting only around 11 per cent of the total membership. Legislation reserving 33 per cent of seats for women was passed in one House and has since been pending in the other.

On the other hand, a constitutional amendment in 1993 mandated reservation of one-third seats for women at the local level bodies, namely, the *Panchayats* and Municipalities. This has been a historic beginning for the effective participation of women in the decision-making process at the grassroots level. Today, women number 1.2 million among the nearly 2.8 million representatives elected to local bodies. Before reservations, the percentage of women in this area was

merely 4.5 per cent; now it has gone up to 40 per cent. This is perhaps the largest ever representation of women in elected bodies anywhere in the world.

I venture to hope that the deliberations of this meeting would focus on a set of specific questions:

- Which policies and practices will strengthen gender equality in different societies?
- What should be done by Parliaments to encourage and foster gender equality and become role models for it?
- Since Presiding Officers of parliaments do not initiate or control governmental agendas and legislation, what specific role can be visualized for Speakers in the furtherance of gender equity and sensitivity?

The responses we get would be a step forward in the right direction to ensure gender equity and equality in our societies, thereby achieving participative and representative democracy in greater measure.

I wish the Meeting all success.

Thank you.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE

Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, Vice President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha; Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker, Lok Sabha; Mr. Abdelwahed Radi, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; Distinguished Speakers and Deputy Speakers participating in this Conference; Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am delighted to join you in inaugurating the 7th Meeting of the Women Speakers of Parliament on Gender Sensitive Parliaments. It is particularly opportune that this 7th Meeting is being held in India.

Distinguished Delegates,

More than 65 years ago, Indian women stood shoulder to shoulder with freedom fighters to fight for self-governance and demand that Indians should participate in making the laws that applied to them. Once we achieved independence, an important goal was to achieve the empowerment of women. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality

to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres.

From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards there has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development and in recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

Our law makers realized that as long as the women of India did not participate in the making of policy and in self-governance, their social status would not improve. But although attempts were made more than two decades ago, it was only in 2010 that the Upper House of the Parliament of India took the historic step of passing a bill to reserve a third of all legislative seats across the country for women. The bill was passed by 186 votes to 1. It was a momentous occasion.

The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of *Panchayats* and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. One-third of the seats in local bodies are now reserved for women. With this step, 800,000 women were brought into the political process in a single election. This is very significant as the *gram panchayat*, is in my view, the best training ground for future parliamentarians.

At present women constitute 11 per cent of the 15th Lok Sabha. This is a vast improvement from only 5 per cent in the 1st Lok Sabha. But although the percentage of Indian women parliamentarians has increased over the years, it is still lower in comparison to countries like Sweden, Argentina, the UK and the USA. I am sure that it is a matter of time before the number will be increased significantly. Of course, we should remain cognizant of the fact that gender equality and sensitivity is not guaranteed simply by the presence and number of women in parliament. It depends on a parliament's level of recognition of the importance of gender sensitivity, its responsive policies and infrastructure.

Distinguished delegates, it is obvious that a gender sensitive parliament will have a greater success in achieving gender equality

and prioritising subjects important to women. They would have a better understanding of the issues related to water, fuel, food and income and deal with them with the urgency they deserve. A gender sensitive parliament can address, more insightfully, the social problems that women face-which are a blot on society-such as violence against women, female foeticide, trafficking of women and minor girls, their abuse and exploitation and the lack of medical and nutritional care of rural women to name a few. Similarly, it can safeguard more effectively women's rights to land, leadership, opportunities and choices.

Sustainable economic and social development can best be spearheaded by well-designed initiatives involving women leaders. With access to and control over productive resources such as food banks and cooperatives, and programmes related to health campaigns and nutrition awareness, women now have the wherewithal to take collective decisions on the way these should best be implemented in their area or jurisdiction. By increasing rural women's leadership and participation in decisions that shape the laws, policies and programmes that affect them, we can enable them take charge of their own futures.

The Government of India, through its Finance Ministry, has introduced Gender Budgeting to ensure that in all financial outlays there is a specific element or component that is meant for the benefit of women in India. This has been successfully implemented across the sectors and every line Ministry is required to report on their execution of the gender budgeting stipulations. This needs to be taken further.

Distinguished Delegates, I fully agree that making parliaments more gender sensitive should be one of the primary preoccupations of Parliaments across the globe. Poet Laureate Rabindranath Tagore had said. "Woman is the builder and moulder of a nation's destiny.... she has a heart, far stronger and bolder than of man.... She is the supreme inspiration for man's onward march... ." The Parliament of India has been graced by many brilliant women representatives who have enhanced the quality and content of discussions.

I take this opportunity to pay tribute to them and thank them for their contribution to the shaping of the India of today, and their legacy. Women have a unique perspective of problems and a great aptitude for innovative solutions. And that is why I anticipate that this conference will undoubtedly generate a significant amount of positive energy and many far reaching initiatives. This will be an occasion to exchange information and best practices.

Distinguished Delegates, I congratulate you on your leadership and commitment to creating a more gender sensitive parliamentary environment. I look forward to the outcome of your work in this conference. I congratulate Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha for her initiative to host this conference in India. While I may not have the opportunity to meet each one of you, I wish you great success in your work over the next two days and assure you of my unstinting support.

Jai Hind!

2

14th VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2012: AN EXPERIENCE

T.K. VISWANATHAN*

The office of the Vice-President is one of the unique features of the Constitution of India and has few parallels in the world. In the constitutional set-up, the holder to the office of the Vice-President is part of the Executive but as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha he is a part of Parliament. He has thus a dual role and holds two distinct and separate offices–the Vice-President of India and the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and continues to hold the office notwithstanding the expiration of his term, until his successor enters upon his office. Therefore, an election to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the outgoing Vice-President needs to be completed before the expiration of his term. The law provides that the notification for election shall be issued on or as soon as convenient after the sixtieth day before the expiry of term of the office of the outgoing Vice-President.

Article 324 of the Constitution vests the superintendence, direction and control of the conduct of election to the office of the Vice-President of India in the Election Commission of India. The Election Commission is mandated to ensure that the election to the office of the Vice-President of India is conducted in accordance with the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974.

The term of office of Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, the 13th Vice-President was up to 10 August 2012. Accordingly, the Election Commission issued a Press Note on 3 July 2012 in connection with the 14th Vice-Presidential Election. The Election Commission in consultation with

* Secretary-General of Lok Sabha.

the Central Government, by convention, appointed me as the Returning Officer for the election. Subsequently, in the capacity of the Returning Officer, I appointed Shri V.R. Ramesh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat as the Assistant Returning Officer, to assist me in the election process. A Vice-Presidential Election Cell was accordingly set up in Room No. 63 of the Parliament House to monitor and conduct the election.

Article 66 of the Constitution of India provides that a person eligible for election as Vice-President should be a citizen of India; must have completed 35 years of age; and should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha. Such a person should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments. However, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State. If a sitting member of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State is elected as Vice-President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.

The Vice-President, present or former, is eligible for re-election for any number of times. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was elected unopposed as the Vice-President in 1952 and was re-elected in 1957, again unopposed.

The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The voting at such election is by secret ballot. In such an election, the elected members of the Rajya Sabha, the nominated members of Rajya Sabha, the elected members of the Lok Sabha, and the nominated members of Lok Sabha, are the members of the electoral college. Members, in respect of whom the appropriate Court, *i.e.* High Court or Supreme Court, has given a limited stay of operation of the order of setting aside of his election by the Court, are not entitled to vote at the election, though their names may appear in the electoral college list.

The electoral college for the 14th Vice-Presidential election consisted of the following members:

Rajya Sabha		**Lok Sabha**	
Elected :	233	Elected :	543
Nominated :	12	Nominated :	2
	245		545
Total: 245+545=790			

The total members of the electoral college were 790. The value of vote of each member of Parliament was ONE. Thus, in all there were 790 votes.

Once the election schedule was notified by the Election Commission, I issued a public notice of the intended election on the same day detailing about the election schedule, manner of filing nomination papers, details about the proposers and seconders and security deposit, *etc*. 20 July 2012 was fixed as the last date of making nominations and 23 July 2012 was the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures. The scrutiny of nomination papers was fixed for 21 July 2012 and polling was to be held on 7 August 2012 between 10.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.

It may be of interest to know that till 1974, only one proposer and one seconder were needed for subscribing the nomination paper for the Vice-Presidential Election and there was no requirement of security deposit. In 1974, the laws were amended and the nomination paper was required to be subscribed by at least 5 proposers and 5 seconders. This number was increased to 20 proposers and 20 seconders in 1997 and the position remains the same since then. Similarly, the provision of the security deposit of ₹ 2500/- was introduced in 1974. It was increased to ₹ 15,000/- in 1997. As per the law, a candidate cannot have more than four nominations filed by him or on his behalf. Also, a candidate so nominated has to make only one deposit even if he has more than one nomination paper. But it is mandatory that a certified copy of the entry relating to the candidate in the electoral roll of the Parliamentary Constituency in which the candidate is registered as an elector is attached with the nomination paper.

With the issuance of the public notice, the election process was set in motion. Thereafter, the nomination papers started arriving in my

office. The Vice-Presidential Election Cell had developed a web page for the election. All the notifications of the Election Commission, public notice, forms, details of the election programme, etc. and other background material were uploaded on the webpage which were placed on the Lok Sabha home page for wider access to the general public. It was updated on daily basis giving details about nomination papers filed and press releases issued from time to time.

Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari submitted his nomination papers on 18 July 2012. Shri Jaswant Singh filed his nomination papers on 20 July 2012. In all, 42 nomination papers filed by 31 persons were received. Out of these, 4 nomination papers were rejected as they did not have the requisite certified copy of the entry relating to the candidates in the electoral roll. The remaining 38 nomination papers were taken up for scrutiny on 21 July 2012, the date fixed for scrutiny. Thirty-one nomination papers did not meet one or more requirements of the conditions laid down in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and were rejected. Four nomination papers filed for the candidature of Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, and three nomination papers filed for the candidature of Shri Jaswant Singh were found valid.

After the last date of withdrawal of candidature, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, and Shri Jaswant Singh were declared as the contesting candidates for the election. Their candidature was published in the Gazette of India on 23 July 2012 and was also uploaded on the Vice-Presidential Election website. The list containing their names was also circulated among all the members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

As per the schedule fixed by the Election Commission, the polling was held on 7 August 2012 in Room No. 63, Parliament House, New Delhi. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; several Cabinet Ministers; Shri L.K. Advani; Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Shri Arun Jaitley; Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav; Kumari Mayawati and other prominent leaders of all political parties reached the place of poll early in the day and exercised their franchise. During the day, other members of the electoral college also cast their vote. The voting was closed at 5.00 p.m. Thereafter the ballot papers were sealed in a box and preparation for counting was made as per the directions of the Election Commission.

The counting of votes was taken up on the same day in the

presence of officials of the Election Commission, observers and representatives of the contesting candidates. Out of 790 electors, 736 (93 per cent) electors voted at the election. Out of these, 8 votes (1 per cent) were found invalid. Shri Jaswant Singh had secured 238 votes and Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari had secured 490 votes. Out of 728 valid votes, the quota required for the election was:

$$\frac{728}{2} + 1 = (364+1) = 365$$

After ascertaining the quota, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari who had secured 490 votes, which was more than the required quota (365) in the first round of counting as first preference votes was declared elected.

14th Vice-Presidential Election 2012

Electoral College	790
Votes polled	736
Valid Votes	728
Invalid Votes	8
No. of Candidates	2
Votes secured by Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari	490
Votes secured by Shri Jaswant Singh	238

In pursuance of the provisions contained in section 11 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 read with rule 35 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, I, as the Returning Officer for the Vice-Presidential Election, 2012, declared Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari as elected to the office of the Vice-President. Shri Ansari repeated history by getting re-elected as the Vice-President of India for the second term, consecutively after Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. With this, the 14th Vice-Presidential Election concluded and for me as the Returning Officer, it was an enriching and rewarding experience.

3

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

127th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Quebec City: The 127th Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Quebec City, Canada from 21 to 26 October 2012. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Meira Kumar, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Assembly. The other members of the Delegation were Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Dr. M. Jagannath, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Sardar Partap Singh Bajwa, Shri Jose K. Mani, and Dr. Mehboob Beg, all Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri T.K. Viswanathan and the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff. Shri S. Bal Shekar, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was Secretary to the Delegation.

A Special debate with an overall theme "*Citizenship, identity and linguistic and cultural diversity in globalised world*" was held during the Assembly. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar delivered a key note address on one of the Special Debate themes namely, "*Best practices and innovative ideas for managing citizenship in a globalized and rapidly changing environment"*. Dr. M. Jagannath, MP and Dr. Mehboob Beg, MP also addressed the Assembly during the debate.

During the Assembly the three Standing Committees held panel discussions on the following subjects chosen for the debate in the 128th IPU Assembly to be held at Quito, Ecuador from 22 to 27 March 2013:

- Enforcing the responsibility to protect: The role of parliament in safeguarding civilians' lives (First Standing Committee on Peace and International Security).
- Fair trade and innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable development (Second Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade).
- The use of media, including social media, to enhance citizen engagement and democracy (Third Standing Committee on Democracy and Human Rights).

Sardar Partap Singh Bajwa, Dr. Mehboob Beg, and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad participated in the deliberations of the First, Second and Third Standing Committees, respectively.

The Emergency Item on *'The institutional and security situation in Mali'* was adopted and included in the Assembly agenda, and thereafter a resolution was adopted on the same. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, MP participated in the debate on Emergency Item.

All the Members of the Delegation participated in the meeting of the Asia Pacific Geo Political Group (APG) of IPU, held on 21 October 2012. The 191st Session of the Governing Council was held on 22nd and 24th October 2012. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, Dr. Mehboob Beg, MP and Sardar Partap Singh Bajwa, MP participated in the meetings of the Governing Council.

The IPU Committee on UN Affairs met on 22, 24 and 25 October 2012. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, MP contributed in the finalisation of the Handbook on "Supporting Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament" which was released during the Assembly. Shri Aiyar also participated in the Workshop on *New Tools to Promote Nuclear Disarmament*.

Shri M. Jagannath participated in the panel discussions on *Building Peace after Conflict* and *Peak oil: What Prospects for Energy Security?* Dr. Mehboob Beg, Sardar Partap Singh Bajwa, and Shri Jose K. Mani attended the panel discussions on *Parliamentary Immunity: Benefit or Burden?*, *Parliamentary and Political Law*, and *Creating opportunities for youth in today's global economy*, respectively. Shri Jose K. Mani, MP also participated in the Meeting of Young Parliamentarians.

The Indian Delegation also participated in the Special Gender partnership Session which was attended by Shri Jose K. Mani, MP and a Joint IPU-ASGP Session on the theme 'Parliamentary Representation and Communication, and the Role of Social Media' during the Assembly which was attended by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, MP, Dr. Mehboob Beg, MP and Sardar Partap Singh Bajwa, MP.

Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha participated in the Meeting of Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments (ASGP). Shri T.K. Viswanathan presented a communication on "Parliamentary Practice on recent developments in Lok Sabha".

Seventh Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament on Gender Sensitive Parliaments, New Delhi: The Seventh Meeting of Women

Speakers of Parliament on Gender Sensitive Parliaments was hosted by the Parliament of India and was jointly organized by Parliament of India and Inter-Parliamentary Union on 3 and 4 October 2012 in the Parliament House Complex, New Delhi.

The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee inaugurated the Meeting in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 3 October 2012. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, delivered the Welcome Address. The President of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Mr. Abdelwahad Radi, and the Vice President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Hamid Ansari also addressed the distinguished gathering.

Women Presiding Officers of Parliament from Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Gabon, Iceland, India, Latvia, Rwanda, Swaziland, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe participated in the Meeting. Ms. Michelle Bachelet, Executive Director, UN Women, participated in the Meeting as the 'Special Invitee'. Parliamentary Delegations from Russian Federation and Mozambique participated as Observers.

The overall theme of the Meeting was 'Gender Sensitive Parliaments' and the theme was discussed in the following Sessions in which Women Presiding Officers and experts presented their papers: (i) Women in Parliaments: How to bring about change? (ii) Creating a gender sensitive parliamentary environment-work modalities and infrastructures (iii) Creating a gender sensitive parliamentary environment–culture and communication (iv) Building the capacity of Parliaments to address gender issues (v) Gender-sensitive parliaments: The specific role of Women Speakers and (vi) Follow up to the Sixth Meeting of Women Speakers on maternal, newborn and child health.

In the concluding session the Presiding Officers of Parliament adopted the 'New Delhi Initiative for Gender-Sensitive Parliaments', which aimed at Promoting women's representation in parliament and other elected bodies; Bringing women's participation to its utmost potential; Placing gender equality higher on the parliamentary agenda; Sharing the responsibility for gender equality with men; Enhancing gender sensitivity in the working environment in Parliament; Assessing, monitoring and planning for gender-sensitive parliaments and other elected bodies; Supporting IPU initiatives to make parliaments more gender sensitive.

7th Asia-Europe Parliamentarians Meeting, Vientiane, Lao PDR: The 7th Asia-Europe Parliamentarians Meeting (ASEP-7) was held in Vientiane, Lao PDR on 3 and 4 October, 2012. An Indian Parliamentary

Delegation consisting of Sarvashri M. Krishnasswamy, Bibhu Prasad Tarai, D.P. Tripathi and Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, all members of Parliament participated in the Meeting.

The theme of the Meeting was "Asia-Europe Parliamentary Partnership for Sustainable Development". In the Meeting, following agenda items were discussed: Panel Discussion 1 Economic Matters: (i) Ensuring Food Security in the Current Situation of Global Climate Change, (ii) Strengthening the Asia-Europe Cooperation in the Field of Public Debts for Sustainable Development; Panel Discussion 2: Social and Environmental Matters: Asia-Europe Partnership in Increasing Social Participation for Disaster Management. The Meeting concluded by adopting a draft declaration of the ASEP-7.

Annual 2012 Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO: The Annual 2012 Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 15 to 16 November 2012. A three member Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Shri P.C. Chacko, Shri Prem Das Rai, and Dr. Barun Mukherji, all members of Parliament participated in the event. Shri R.S. Kambo, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation.

During the Session, following agenda items were discussed: (i) Trade as a tool of Economic Growth, Job Creation and Poverty Alleviation, (ii) Analyzing 21st Century Trade Challenges, and (iii) Trade in Services: Time for Political Decisions.

Global Seminar on the Role of Parliaments and Extractive Industries: The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Secretariat organized a Global Seminar on the Role of Parliaments and Extractive Industries in collaboration with the World Bank Institute and the International Monetary Fund in Vienna from 29 to 31 October 2012 at the Joint Vienna Institute. Shri Pinaki Misra and Shri Dhananjay Singh, members of Parliament, Lok Sabha attended the Seminar. The following topics were discussed in the Seminar: (i) The Commodities Market, recent boom, impacts and trends, (ii) Tax Policy and Revenue, (iii) Macro-Economic Policy choices, (iv) Diversification, options and best practices, (v) Monitoring contracts to increase transparency in Extractive Industries, (vi) Using Parliamentary Oversight Tools to Enhance accountability of the Extractive Sectors, (vii) Conflict, Safeguards and Climate Change, and (viii) How practitioners can work with Parliaments in promoting good governance of the extractives sector.

International Parliamentary Conference on Gender and Politics: The United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA UK) and the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (BGIPU) hosted a Conference on Gender and Politics at the Houses of Parliament, London from 6 to 8 November 2012. Smt. Ranee Narah, Minister of State for Tribal affairs and Panchayati Raj and Smt. Gundu Sudharani, MP, Rajya Sabha attended the conference.

The objectives of the Conference were: (i) Case-studies of best practice, delegate experiences, research and innovations for progressing gender equality in decision-making; (ii) The role of different stakeholders in encouraging women's political participation; (iii) Advancing the social, economic and political position of women through policy and legislation; (iv) The role of the media in gender and politics; (v) The approach of different sectors in addressing gender imbalance; and (vi) Policies and schemes which encourage women's economic empowerment and address access to, quality and duration of education for girls.

Study Group on Public Account Committees: British Columbia Branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in collaboration with the World Bank Institute organized a Study Group on Public Accounts Committee in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada from 6 to 10 November 2012. Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, MP and Chairperson of Public Accounts Committee of Lok Sabha attended the workshop. He was accompanied by Shri Devender Singh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

The objective of the Study Group was to examine the Progress made over the past decade in the work and functioning of PACs in the Commonwealth and beyond. The Study Group also looked at emerging patterns of Committee process as well as innovations to help PACs better respond to the challenges they face in safeguarding their contribution to financial security.

Sixth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians: The Sixth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians was held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 4 to 6 November 2012. A 14-Member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar participated in the Conference. The other members of the Delegation were Prof. P.J. Kurien, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Km. Meenakshi Natarajan, all Members of

Parliament and Shri T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Shri R.K. Jain, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was Secretary to the Delegation. Two subjects namely "Meaningful Participatory Democracy in South Asia-Parliament's Affirmative Actions" and "Targeting Food Security for the Region: Ensuring Parliament's role in accomplishing MDGs" were discussed in detail during the sessions of the Conference.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing the profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are distributed on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 October to 31 December 2012:

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj, the Chairperson of United Progressive Alliance and Chairperson of National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal; Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Rajeev Shukla; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; Senior Officers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Deputy Speaker of Lok

Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Union Minister of Home, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Chairperson of UPA and National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of House, Lok Sabha and Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde; the Chairperson of UPA and National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and

Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Shri. G.V. Mavalankar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri. G.V. Mavalankar, a function was held on 27 November 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of House, Lok Sabha and Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the Chairperson of UPA and National Advisory Council, Smt Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri. G.V. Mavalankar.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers, members of Parliament, former members of Parliament; the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha paid floral tributes to Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Minister for Civil Aviation, Shri Ajit Singh; the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Planning, Shri Rajeev Shukla; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani, Members of Parliament, former Members of

Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha paid floral tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held on 25 December 2012 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the Chairman, BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha; and senior officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat also paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Tributes to Martyrs on Tenth Anniversary of terrorist attack on Parliament: On 13 December 2012, Parliamentarians paid tributes to the Martyrs who had laid down their lives while defending the Parliament from the terrorist attack on 13 December 2001. Among the dignitaries who paid tributes to the martyrs included the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in the Lok Sabha and the Union Home Minister, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde; the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley; the Chairperson of UPA and Chairperson of National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; and the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda. Among others who paid tributes were Union Ministers, and sitting and former members of Parliament; Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha; and officers of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

A blood donation camp was organized at Parliament House on the occasion by the Indian Red Cross Society, in which a large number of officers and staff from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, and allied agencies donated blood.

It was on this day in the year 2001, Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav and Shri Matbar Singh Negi, both Security Assistants of Rajya Sabha Secretariat; Smt. Kamlesh Kumari, Constable, CRPF; Shri Nanak Chand and Shri Rampal, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Delhi Police; Shri Om Prakash, Shri Bijender Singh and Shri Ghanshyam, Head Constables,

Delhi Police; and Shri Deshraj, Gardener, CPWD, sacrificed their lives while defending the Parliament against the terrorist attack.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Iceland: A 4–Member Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Ms. Asta R. Johannesdottir, President (Speaker) of *Althingi*, the Parliament of Iceland visited India from 20 to 27 November 2012.

On 20 November 2012 the delegation met the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid; the Minister of Culture, Smt. Chandresh K. Katoch; the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Urban Development, Shri Kamal Nath and called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. On 22 November 2012 the delegation met the Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram; the Minister of State for Shipping, Shri Milind Deora; and the Chairman and Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs. On 23 November 2012, the delegation called on the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The Delegation also met the Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Dr. Farooq Abdullah and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Smt. Preneet Kaur on the same day.

Hungary: An 8-Member Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Dr. Laszlo Kover, Speaker of the National Assembly of Hungary visited India from 24 to 30 November 2012. On 27 November 2012 the delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Urban Development, Shri Kamal Nath. The Delegation also called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar in the evening. A cultural programme was organized which was followed by dinner hosted by the Lok Sabha in honour of the delegation. On 29 November 2012, the delegation called on the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The Delegation also had meetings with the Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; and the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs. In the evening a dinner was hosted by the President of the India–Hungary Parliamentary Friendship Group, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi in honour of the delegation.

Pakistan: A 14-Member Parliamentary Delegation from Pakistan led by H.E. Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari, Chairman of the Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan visited India from 5 to 10 December 2012.

On 6 December, 2012, the Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman-Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. The Delegation also met the Minister of External Affairs Shri Salman Khurshid, the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley and the President of Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Dr. Karan Singh.

On 7 December 2012, the Delegation called on the President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, besides meeting with the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs. Later in the evening, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar hosted dinner in honour of the Delegation, which was preceded by cultural programme.

Iraq: A 28-Member Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Osama Abdul-Aziz-Mohamd Al-Nujaefi, President of the Council of Representatives of Iraq visited India from 15 to 20 December 2012. On 17 December 2012 the delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari; had meeting with the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs. In the evening the Delegation called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar. A dinner was hosted by the Speaker, Lok Sabha in honour of the delegation. On 18 December 2012, the delegation met Minister of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid and the Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun Jaitley.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House

Myanmar: Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Chairperson, National League for Democracy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 15 November 2012. She also planted a sapling in the lawns of Parliament House Complex.

Zanzibar, Tanzania: A delegation led by the Speaker, the House of Representatives of Zanzibar, Mr. Pandu Ameir Kificho, called on the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 12 December 2012. The delegation was attending a Study Visit organized by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2012, a total of 7,718 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, 4,438 students from 54 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum.

A number of present and former members of Parliament, members of State legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum Delegations from the Zimbabwe, Uganda, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Zanzibar, Iceland, Hungary, Russian Federation, and Ethiopia visited the Museum. As many as 1,71,168 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (*i.e.,* the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 31 December 2012.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

Hindi Classes for non-Hindi-speaking Members of Parliament: Hindi classes were organised for non-Hindi-speaking members of Parliament from 10 to 20 December 2012.

Special Attachment Programme: A Special Attachment Programme for 20 Members of the Myanmar Parliament was organised from 15 to 19 October 2012.

28th Parliamentary Internship Programme: The 28th Parliamentary Internship Programme was organised from 01 to 30 November 2012. The Programme was attended by 45 Parliamentary Officials from 23 countries.

Study Visits: During the period from 1 October to 31 December 2012, Study Visits were organized for: (i) 9-Delegation of the Uganda Parliamentary Commission, from 3 to 4 October 2012; (ii) 9-member Delegation of the Committee on Health of the Parliament of Uganda, from 5 to 7 December 2012; (iii) 8-member Delegation of the House of Representatives of Zanzibar, Tanzania, from 10 to 12 December 2012; (iv) 23- students from the Singapore Management University, Singapore, on 11 December 2012; (v) 8-member Delegation of the House of Federation, Ethiopia, from 17 to 21 December 2012; (vi) 10-member Parliamentary Delegation from Iraq, on 18 December 2012; and (vii) 12 Editors and Senior Journalists from ASEAN countries, on 19 December 2012.

Besides, 24 other Study Visits (National) were conducted for the students, teachers and officials of various schools, and organizations in India in which there were 1,036 participants.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for the following participants: (i) 34 Probationers of the Indian Foreign Service, from 26 to 29 November 2012; (ii) 110 Probationers of the Indian Revenue Service (C&CE)

Probationers and Officers of the Royal Bhutan Government, from 3 to 6 December 2012; (iii) 42-Senior Accounts/Audit Officers and Audit/ Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, from 10 to 14 December 2012; (iv) 126-Probationers of the Indian Police Service, from 12 to 14 December 2012; and (v) 20-Probationers of the Indian Railway Personnel Service, from 17 to 19 December 2012.

Training Programmes: The following Training Programmes were organized: (i) Training Programme for 21-Newly Recruited Executive Officers and Research Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat from 10 September to 19 October 2012; (ii) Training Programme in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures for 10 officers of the Parliament of Myanmar from 17 to 21 September 2012; (iii) Training Programme in "Noting, Drafting and Office Procedure" for 47 officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, from 19 to 21 September 2012; (iv) Training Course for 37 Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats, from 24 to 28 September 2012; (v) Training Programme for 45 Employees of the Lok Sabha Secretariat appearing for the Competitive Departmental Examination for the post of Junior Library Attendant, from 8 to 12 October 2012; (vi) Computer Training Programme for 57 officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat from 25 to 26 October 2012; (vii) Training Course for 32 officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats working in Committees, from 5 to 9 November 2012; (viii) Training Programme for 25 Employees of the Lok Sabha Secretariat appearing for the Competitive Departmental Examination for the post of Junior Clerk, from 7 to 9 November 2012; (ix) Training Programme on File Tracking System for 62 Employees of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, from 29 to 30 November 2012;

Management Development Programme: A Management Development Programme for twenty officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat was organised by the National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie from 1 to 5 October 2012.

Foreign Training Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (i) Study Visit by 7 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat to the European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium, from 8 to 12 October 2013; and (ii) Training Programme in *Parliamentary Administration: Benchmarking against the UK Parliament* (organised by Royal Institute of Public Administration International) for 12 officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, from 13 to 21 December 2012 at London, United Kingdom.

4

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2012)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Twelfth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Twenty Seventh Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 22 November 2012. Both the Houses were adjourned on 20 December 2012. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 24 December 2012.

Lok Sabha By-election Results: On 13 October 2012, Shri Abhijit Mukherjee of the Indian National Congress (INC) and Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) were declared elected from the Jangipur (West Bengal) and Tehri Garhwal (Uttarakhand) Lok Sabha constituencies, respectively, by-elections to which were held on 10 October 2012.

The by-elections were necessitated due to resignation of Shri Vijay Bahuguna of the INC from Tehri Garhwal (Uttarakhand) Lok Sabha constituency on 23 July 2012 to take over as the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand while the Jangipur (West Bengal) seat had fallen vacant after Shri Pranab Mukherjee ceased to be a member of the Lok Sabha consequent upon his election as the President of India on 25 July 2012.

Resignation of Seven Union Ministers: On 27 October 2012, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee accepted resignations of seven Union Ministers from the Council of Ministers. They are: Minister of External Affairs, Shri S.M. Krishna; Minister of Information and Broadcasting,

Smt. Ambika Soni; Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Mukul Wasnik; Minister for Tourism, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay; Minister of State for Tribal Affairs, Shri Mahadeo Singh Khandela; Minister of State for Water Resources and Minority Affairs, Shri Vincent Pala; and Minister of State for Rural Development, Ms. Agatha Sangma.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 28 October 2012, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting two new Cabinet Ministers namely Shri K. Rahman Khan and Smt. Chandresh Kumari Katoch. He elevated five Ministers of State to the Cabinet rank namely-Sarvashri Dinsha J. Patel, Ajay Maken, Mangapati Pallam Raju, Ashwani Kumar and Harish Rawat.

The Prime Minister inducted three new Ministers of State with Independent Charge. They are: Sarvashri Manish Tiwari, K. Chiranjeevi and Shashi Tharoor. The Minister of State, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh Solanki was elevated with Independent Charge.

Twelve new Ministers of State were also inducted into the Council of Ministers. They are: Sarvashri K. Suresh, K. Surya Prakash Reddy, S. Sathyanarayana, Balram Naik, Kruparani Killi, A.H. Khan Choudhury, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Ninong Ering, Lalchand Kataria, Tariq Anwar, Smt. Ranee Narah and Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi.

The Prime Minister also re-allocated portfolios of some Ministers.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister, *Personnel, Public Grievances* and *Pensions, Planning, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space;* Sarvashri Pawan Kumar Bansal, *Railways;* Palaniappan Chidambaram, *Finance;* Sharad Chandra Govindrao Pawar, *Agriculture, Food Processing Industries;* A.K. Antony, *Defence;* Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde, *Home Affairs;* Salman Khurshid, *External Affairs;* Jaipal Sudini Reddy, *Science* and *Technology, Earth Sciences;* Ghulam Nabi Azad, *Health* and *Family Welfare;* Dr. Farooq Abdullah, *New* and *Renewable Energy;* Dr. (Shri) M. Veerappa Moily, *Petroleum* and *Natural Gas;* Sarvashri Vayalar Ravi, *Overseas Indian Affairs;* Ajit Singh, *Civil Aviation;* Mallikarjun Kharge, *Labour* and *Employment;* Dr. M. Mangapati Pallam Raju, *Human Resource Development;* Sarvashri Kapil Sibal, *Communications* and *Information Technology;* Anand Sharma, *Commerce, Industry* and *Textiles;* C.P. Joshi, *Road Transport* and *Highways;* Ajay Maken, *Housing* and *Urban Poverty Alleviation;* Smt. Chandresh Kumari Katoch, *Culture;* Sarvashri G.K. Vasan, *Shipping;* Kamal Nath, *Urban Development,*

* As on 29 October 2012

Parliamentary Affairs; Harish Rawat, *Water Resources;* Kumari Selja, *Social Justice* and *Empowerment;* Sarvashri M.K. Alagiri, *Chemicals* and *Fertilizers;* Praful Manoharbhai Patel, *Heavy Industries* and *Public Enterprises;* Sriprakash Jaiswal, *Coal;* Ashwani Kumar, *Law* and *Justice;* K. Rahman Khan, *Minority Affairs;* Dinsha J. Patel, *Mines;* V. Kishore Chandra Deo, *Tribal Affairs, Panchayati Raj;* Beni Prasad Verma, *Steel;* and Jairam Ramesh, *Rural Development.*

The Ministers of State with Independent Charge are: Smt. Krishna Tirath, *Women* and *Child Development;* Shri Jitendra Singh, *Youth Affairs* and *Sports;* Prof. Kuruppassery Varkey Thomas, *Consumer Affairs, Food* and *Public Distribution;* Shri Srikant Kumar Jena, *Statistics* and *Programme Implementation;* Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, *Environment* and *Forests;* Sarvashri Manish Tewari, *Information* and *Broadcasting;* Paban Singh Ghatowar, *Development of North Eastern Region;* Dr. K. Chiranjeevi, *Tourism;* Sarvashri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh Solanki, *Drinking Water* and *Sanitation;* Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, *Power;* K.H. Muniyappa, *Micro, Small* and *Medium Enterprises;* and Sachin Pilot, *Corporate Affairs.*

The Ministers of State are: Shri E. Ahamed, *External Affairs;* Dr. Shashi Tharoor, *Human Resource Development;* Sarvashri Ramachandran Mullappally, *Home Affairs;* V. Narayanasamy, *Personnel, Public Grievances* and *Pensions, Prime Minister Office;* Smt. Daggubati Purandeswari, *Commerce* and *Industry;* Sarvashri Jitin Prasada, *Human Resource Development, Defence;* Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, *Railways;* Smt. Lakshmi Panabaka, *Textiles;* Sarvashri Namo Narain Meena, *Finance;* S.S. Palanimanickam, *Finance;* Sathyanarayana Sarvey, *Road Transport* and *Highways;* Smt. Preneet Kaur, *External Affairs;* Sarvashri Tariq Anwar, *Agriculture, Food Processing Industries;* Kotla Jaya Surya Prakash Reddy, *Railways;* Smt. Ranee Narah, *Tribal Affairs;* Sarvashri Porika Balram Naik, *Social Justice* and *Empowerment;* Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury, *Health* and *Family Welfare;* Tushar Amarsinh Chaudhary, *Road Transport* and *Highways;* Dr. (Smt.) Kruparani Killi, *Communications* and *Information Technology;* Sarvashri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil, *Coal;* Ratanjit Pratap Narain Singh, *Petroleum* and *Natural Gas, Home Affairs;* Vincent H. Pala, *Water Resources;* Ninong Ering, *Minority Affairs;* Pradeep Kumar Jain Aditya, *Rural Development;* Rajeev Shukla, *Planning, Parliamentary Affairs;* Charan Das Mahant, *Agriculture* and *Food Processing Industries;* Milind Murli Deora, *Communications* and *Information Technology;* Srikant Kumar Jena, *Chemicals* and *Fertilizers;* Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi, *Urban Development;* Sarvashri Suresh Kodikunnil, *Labour* and *Employment;* S. Jagathrakshakan, *New* and *Renewable Energy;* K.C. Venugopal, *Civil Aviation;* and Paban Singh Ghatowar, *Parliamentary Affairs.*

Portfolios Re-allocated: On 30 October 2012, the Prime Minister, re-allocated portfolios of three Ministers of State. Shri Milind Deora was given in addition to Communications and Information Technology, the portfolio of Ministry of Shipping. Shri Lalchand Kataria was allocated Rural Development and Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi was entrusted with the Petroleum and Natural Gas.

On 2 November 2012, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh allocated the portfolio of Commerce and Industry to the Minister of State, Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan instead of New and Renewable Energy held by him.

Expulsion of BJD MP from Party: On 16 November 2012, the Biju Janata Dal (BJD) expelled its Rajya Sabha member, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra from the party for anti-party activities.

Suspension of BJP MP from Party: On 25 November 2012, the BJP suspended its Rajya Sabha member, Shri Ram Jethmalani from the party for anti-party activities.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

MIM Withdraws Support to Government: On 12 November 2012, the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (MIM) with seven MLAs in the State Legislative Assembly withdrew support to the Congress led-United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government.

GUJARAT

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 13 and 17 December 2012. The results were announced on 20 December 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 182; BJP: 115; INC: 61; National Congress Party (NCP): 2; Janata Dal (United): 1; and Others: 3.

Death of MLA: On 21 December 2012, INC's Smt. Savita Khant who was elected as member of the State Legislative Assembly from Morva Hadaf Assembly constituency passed away due to a cerebral haemorrhage in a private hospital in Vadodara. Smt. Khant had fallen off a chair at the counting centre on 20 December 2012.

Chief Minister Sworn in: On 26 December 2012, Shri Narendra Modi of the BJP was sworn in as the Chief Minister. Along with him, seven Cabinet Ministers and nine Ministers of State were sworn in.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Narendra Modi, Chief Minister, *General Administration, Administrative Reforms* and *Training, Industries, Home, Climate Change, Ports, Information* and *Broadcasting, Narmada, Kalpsar, Science* and *Technology, All Policy Matters* and Ministries not allotted to other Ministers; Shri Nitinbhai Patel, *Finance, Health, Medical Education, Family Welfare* and *Transport;* Smt. Anandiben Mafatbhai Patel, *Revenue, Drought Relief, Land Reforms, Rehabilitation* and *Reconstruction, Roads* and *Buildings, Capital Project, Urban Development* and *Urban Housing;* Sarvashri Ramanlal Vora, *Social Justice* and *Empowerment (including Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Socially* and *Educationally Backward Classes), Sports* and *Games, Youth* and *Cultural Activity;* Bhupendrasinh Manubha Chudasma, *Education (Primary, Secondary* and *Adult), Higher* and *Technical Education, Law* and *Judiciary, Food* and *Civil Supplies, Consumers Affairs, Panchayat, Rural Housing* and *Rural Development;* Saurabh Patel, *Energy* and *Petrochemicals, Mines* and *Minerals, Cottage Industries, Salt Industries, Printing, Stationary, Planning, Tourism, Civil Aviation, Labour* and *Employment;* Ganpatbhai Vestabhai Vasava, *Forest* and *Environment, Tribal Welfare, Women* and *Children's Welfare, Law* and *Parliamentary Affairs;* and Babubhai B. Bokhiriya, *Water Resources (except Kalpsar), Agriculture, Animal Husbandry* and *Cow Protection.*

The Ministers of State are: Sarvashri Purushottambhai Odhavjibhai Solanki, *Labour* and *Employment;* Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel, *Health* and *Family Welfare, Transport;* Smt. Vasuben Narendra Trivedi, *Education, Women* and *Children's Welfare;* Sarvashri Pradipsinh Bhagvatsinh Jadeja, *Law, Judiciary, Legislative* and *Parliamentary, Tourism, Religious* and *Pilgrims Places, Coordination of NGOs, Non-Resident Gujaratis,* and *Protocol;* Liladharbhai Khodaji Vaghela, *Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Cow Protection, Welfare of Socially* and *Educationally Backward Classes;* Rajnikant Somabhai Patel, *Home, Police Housing, Border Security, Civil Defence, Home Guards, Gram Rakshak Dal, Jail, Prohibition* and *Excise;* Govindbhai Patel, *Agriculture, Food* and *Civil Supplies, Consumers Affairs, Forest* and *Environment;* Nanubhai Bhagvanbhai Vanani, *Water Supply, Water Resources (except Kalpsar);* and Jayantibhai Ramjibhai Kavadiya, *Panchayat, Rural Housing* and *Rural Development.*

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Assembly Election Results: Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held on 4 November 2012. The results were announced

* As on 2 January 2013

on 20 December 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Total seats: 68; INC: 36; BJP: 26; and Others: 6.

New Chief Minister: On 25 December 2012, Shri Virbhadra Singh of the INC was sworn in as the Chief Minister. Along with him, nine other Cabinet Ministers also took oath. The Cabinet Ministers are: Smt. Vidya Stokes, Sarvashri Kaul Singh Thakur, G.S. Bali, Sujan Singh Pathania, Thakur Singh Bharmauri, Mukesh Agnihotri, Sudhir Sharma, Prakash Chaudhary and Col. Dhani Ram Shandil.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Virbhadra Singh, Chief Minister, All other Departments, which are not allotted; Smt. Vidya Stokes, *Irrigation* and *Public Health*, *Horticulture, Information Technology;* Sarvashri Kaul Singh Thakur, *Health* and *Family Welfare*, *Revenue, Law* and *Legal Remembrance;* G.S. Bali, *Food, Civil Supplies* and *Consumer Affairs*, *Transport, Technical Education, Vocational* and *Industrial Training;* Sujan Singh Pathania, *MPP* and *Power, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Agriculture;* Thakur Singh Bharmouri, *Forest, Fisheries;* Mukesh Agnihotri, *Industry, Labour* and *Employment, Parliamentary Affairs, Information* and *Public Relations;* Sudhir Sharma, *Urban Development, Housing, Town* and *Country Planning;* Prakash Chaudhary, *Excise* and *Taxation, Printing* and *Stationery;* and Dhani Ram Shandil, *Social Justice* and *Empowerment, Sainik Welfare.*

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Legislative Council Elections: On 6 December 2012, the ruling National Conference (NC)-INC coalition won all the four seats, reserved for panchayat representatives in the State Legislative Council. The winners are: Dr. Shehnaz Ganai and Shri Ali Mohammad Dar (both from NC) and Sarvashri Shyam Lal Bhagat and Shri Ghulam Nabi Monga (both from INC). Elections to the four seats were held on 3 December 2012.

KARNATAKA

Resignation from Party: On 30 November 2012, former Chief Minister and BJP member of the State Legislative Assembly, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa, resigned from the party.

Minister Removed: On 8 December 2012, the Chief Minister, Shri Jagdish Shettar dropped the Cooperation Minister, Shri B.J. Puttaswamy from the Council of Ministers.

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* As on 2 January 2013

Resignation of MLC: On 11 December 2012, Shri Vijay Sankeshwar of the BJP resigned from the State Legislative Council.

MADHYA PRADESH

Election of BJP MLA Set Aside: On 19 October 2012, the Madhya Pradesh High Court in response to a petition filed by the INC candidate, Shri Balmukund Singh Gautam declared *null* and *void* the election of BJP MLA, Smt. Neena Verma from Dhar Assembly constituency. Shri Gautam had lost the Dhar seat to the BJP candidate in the 2008 Assembly elections by a single vote.

Shri Gautam was initially declared elected with 50,507 votes against Smt. Verma. However, the BJP demanded a recount after which Smt. Neena Verma was announced the winner.

MAHARASHTRA

Death of Shiv Sena Chief: On 17 November 2012, the Shiv Sena Chief, Shri Bal Thackeray passed away.

Deputy Chief Minister: On 7 December 2012, Shri Ajit Pawar was sworn in as the Deputy Chief Minister.

PUNJAB

Change of Party: On 26 December 2012, Shri Joginder Pal Jain, an INC MLA resigned from the State Legislative Assembly as well as the party and joined the ruling Shiromani Akali Dal.

TAMIL NADU

Cabinet Expansion: On 2 October 2012, the Chief Minister, Kumari Jayalalithaa removed the Minister for Commercial Taxes and Registration, Shri C. Ve Shanmugam from the Council of Ministers. The Chief Minister inducted Shri P. Mohan as the Minister for Rural Industries, including Cottage and Small Industries into her Council of Ministers.

The Chief Minister also re-allocated portfolios of some Ministers. Shri M.C. Sampath was moved from Rural Industries, including Cottage and Small Industries to the Ministry of Environment. Shri B.V. Ramanaa, the Minister for Environment, was moved to the Ministry of Commercial Taxes and Registration.

The Minister for School Education, Shri N.R. Sivapathy was given additional charge of the portfolio of Law, Courts and Prisons, Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Prevention of Corruption and the

Minister for Social Welfare, Shri B. Valarmathi was allocated additional charge of Nutritious Noon Meal Programme.

New Speaker: On 9 October 2012, Shri P. Dhanapal of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Deputy Speaker: On 29 October 2012, Shri Pollachi V. Jayaraman of the AIADMK was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

WEST BENGAL

Expansion of Cabinet: On 21 November 2012, the Chief Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee inducted eight new Ministers namely-Sarvashri Monturam Pakhira, Giasuddin Mollah, Pundarikakshya Saha, Becharam Manna, Rajiv Banerjee, Swapan Debnath, Krishnendu Narayan Chowdhury and Humayun Kabir-and dropped the Minister of State in charge of Sundarban Affairs, Shri Shyamal Mondal, from the Council of Ministers. She also re-allocated portfolios of Ministers.

The names of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Chief Minister, *Hill Affairs, Home, Information* and *Cultural Affairs, Land* and *Land Reforms, Minorities Affairs* and *Madrasah Education, Health* and *Family Welfare, Personnel* and *Administrative Reforms ;*Dr. Sudarshan Ghosh Dastidar, *Environment, Public Works;* Dr. Sukumar Hansda, *Paschimanchal Unnayan Affairs;* Sarvashri Abdul Karim Chowdhury, *Mass Education Extension* and *Library Services;* Firhad Hakim, *Urban Development* and *Town* and *Country Planning, Municipal Affairs;* Haider Aziz Safwi, *Co-operation;* Javed Ahmed Khan, *Disaster Management, Fire* and *Emergency Services, Civil Defence;* Nure Alam Chowdhury, *Animal Resources Development;* Manish Gupta , *Power* and *Non-Conventional Energy Sources;* Shyamapada Mukherjee, *Child Development;* Smt. Sabitri Mitra, *Women* and *Social Welfare;* Sarvashri Amit Mitra, *Excise, Finance;* Arup Biswas, *Housing;* Arup Roy, *Agriculture Marketing;* Bratya Basu, *Higher Education, School Education;* Chandra Nath Sinha, *Fisheries;* Goutam Deb, *North Bengal Development;* Hiten Barman, *Forest;* Jyoti Priya Mallick, *Food* and *Supplies;* Krishnendu Narayan Choudhury, *Tourism;* Madan Mitra, *Sports*, *Transport;* Manjul Krishna Thakur, *Refugee Relief* and *Rehabilitation;* Moloy Ghatak, *Agriculture, Judicial*, *Law;* Partha Chatterjee, *Commerce* and *Industries, Public Enterprise, Industrial Reconstruction, Information*

* As on 4 December 2012

Technology, Parliamentary Affairs; Purnendu Basu, *Labour;* Rabindra Nath Bhattacharya, *Statistic* and *Programme Implementation;* Rabiranjan Chattopadhyay, *Science* and *Technology*, *Biotechnology;* Rachhpal Singh, *Development* and *Planning;* Rajib Banerjee, *Irrigation* and *Waterways;* Sadhan Pande, *Consumer Affairs;* Shankar Chakraborty, *Correctional Administration;* Shantiram Mahato, *Self Help Group* and *Self Employment;* Soumen Mahapatra, *Water Investigation* and *Development;* Subrata Mukherjee, *Public Health Engineering*, *Panchayat* and *Rural Development;* Subrata Saha, *Youth Services*, *Food Processing Industries* and *Horticulture;* Ujjal Biswas, *Technical Education* and *Training;* and Upendra Nath Biswas, *Backward Classes Welfare; Youth Services.*

The Ministers of State are: Smt. Chandrima Bhattacharya, *Health* and *Family Welfare*, *Law, Judicial;* Sarvashri Arup Biswas, *Parliamentary Affairs;* Bacharam Manna, *Agriculture*, *Child Development;* Giasuddin Molla, *Minorities Affairs* and *Madrasah Education;* Humayun Kabir, *Animal Resources Development;* Manturam Pakhira, *Sundarban Affairs*, *Irrigation* and *Waterways;* Pundarikakshya Saha, *Public Health Engineering;* and Swapan Debnath, *Micro* and *Small Scale Enterprises* and *Textiles, Land* and *Land Reforms.*

EVENTS ABROAD

ANGOLA

President Sworn in: On 26 September 2012, Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos was sworn in as the President.

AUSTRALIA

Resignation of Speaker: On 9 October 2012, the Speaker of the House of Representatives (the lower house of Parliament, the bicameral federal legislature), Mr. Peter Slipper resigned from the post. The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Anna Burke was appointed in his place.

CONGO

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 139-seat National Assembly (the lower house of the bicameral legislature) were held on 15 July and 5 August 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Congolese Labour Party: 89; Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development: 7; Pan-African Union for Social Democracy: 7; Rally for Democracy and Social Progress: 5; Action Movement for Renewal: 4; Citizens' Rally: 3; Movement for Unity, Solidarity and Work: 2; Patriotic Union for Democracy and Progress: 2; Prospects and

Realities Club: 1; Union of Democratic Forces: 1; Union for the Republic: 1; Club 2002-Party for Unity and the Republic: 1; Republican and Liberal Party: 1; and Independents: 12. [Since the previous election in 2007, the statutory number of seats had increased from 137 to 139].

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President Sworn in: On 16 August 2012, Mr. Danilo Medina was sworn in as the President.

ETHIOPIA

New Prime Minister: On 21 September 2012, Mr. Hailemariam Desalegn was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

GEORGIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat Parliament (the unicameral legislature) were held on 1 October 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Georgian Dream-Democratic Georgia: 85; and United National Movement for a Victorious Georgia: 65.

New Speaker: 21 October 2012, Mr. Davit Usupashvili was elected as the Speaker of the National Assembly.

New Prime Minister: On 25 October 2012, the Parliament approved by 88-54 votes, the President Mr. Saakashvili's nomination of Mr. Ivanishvili as the Prime Minister.

GHANA

President Re-elected: The incumbent President, Mr. John Dramani Mahama was re-elected to the post in the presidential election held on 10 December 2012.

KAZAKISTAN

New Prime Minister: On 24 September 2012, the President, Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev replaced the Prime Minister, Mr. Karim Masimov and appointed Mr. Serik Akhmetov in his place.

LITHUANIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 140-seat *Seimas* (the unicameral legislature) were held on 14 and 28 October 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Lithuanian Social Democratic Party: 38; Homeland Union-Lithuanian Christian Democrats: 33; Labour Party: 29; Order and Justice: 11; Liberals' Movement of Republic of

Lithuania: 10; Lithuanian Poles' Electoral Action: 8; Way of Courage: 7; Peasant and Greens Union: 1; and Others: 3. (One seat to be decided).

MALI

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 11 December 2012, the Prime Minister, Mr. Cheikh Modibo Diarra resigned from his post.

MEXICO

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 160-seat Senate (the upper chamber of the National Congress, the bicameral federal legislature) and the 500-seat Chamber of Deputies (the lower house) were held on 9 October 2012.

The party position following the elections to 160-seat Senate is as follows: Institutional Revolutionary Party: 52; National Action Party: 38; Party of the Democratic Revolution: 22; Ecologist Green Party of Mexico: 9; Labour Party: 4; Citizens' Movement: 2; and National Alliance Party: 1.

The party position following the elections to 500-seat Chamber of Deputies is as follows: Institutional Revolutionary Party: 207; National Action Party: 114; Party of the Democratic Revolution: 100; Ecologist Green Party of Mexico: 34; Labour Party: 19; Citizens' Movement: 16; and National Alliance Party: 1.

MONGOLIA

New Prime Minister: On 10 August 2012, the Great Hural (the unicameral legislature) elected Mr. Norovyn Altankhuyag of the Democratic Party of Mongolia as the new Prime Minister.

MONTENEGRO

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 81-seat Assembly (the unicameral legislature) were held on 14 October 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Coalition for a European Montenegro: 39; Democratic Front: 20; Socialist People's Party of Montenegro: 9; Positive Montenegro: 7; Bosniak Party: 3; For Unity: 1; Albanian Coalition: 1; and Croatian Civil Initiative: 1.

NETHERLANDS

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat *Tweede Kamer* (the lower house of the *Staten Generaal*, the bicameral legislature) were held on 12 September 2012. The party position following the elections

is as follows: People's Party for Freedom and Democracy: 41; Labour Party: 38; Party for Freedom: 15; Socialist Party: 15; Christian Democratic Appeal: 13; Democrats 66: 12; Christian Union: 5; Green Left: 4; Political Reformed Party: 3; Party for the Animals: 2; and 50PLUS (50+): 2.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 111-seat National Parliament (the unicameral legislature) were held on 21 September 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: People's National Congress: 27; Triumph Heritage Empowerment Party: 12; PNG Party: 8; National Alliance Party: 7; United Resources Party: 7; People's Progress Party: 6; People's Party: 6; Social Democratic Party: 3; Coalition for Reform Party: 2; Melanesian Liberal Party: 2; New Generation Party: 2; People's Movement for Change: 2; People's United Assembly Party: 2; People's Democratic Movement: 2; Indigenous People's Party: 1; Our Development Party: 1; Pangu Party: 1; PNG Constitutional Democratic Party: 1; PNG Country Party: 1; Stars Alliance Party: 1; United Party: 1; and Independents: 16.

ROMANIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to 176-seat Senate (upper house of the bicameral legislature) and the 412-seat Chamber of Deputies (the lower house) and were held on 9 December 2012.

The party position following the elections to the 176-seat Senate is as follows: Social Liberal Union: 122; Right Romania Alliance: 24; People's Party-Dan Diaconescu: 21; and Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania: 9.

The party position following the elections to the 412-seat Chamber of Deputies is as follows: Social Liberal Union: 273; Right Romania Alliance: 56; People's Party: 47; Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania: 18; Democratic Forum of Germans of Romania: 1; Social Democratic Roma Party of Romania: 1; Union of Macedonians of Romania: 1; Union of Armenians of Romania: 1; Bulgarian Union of the Banat-Romania: 1; League of Albanians of Romania: 1; Federation of Jewish Communities of Romania: 1; Greek Union of Romania: 1; Democratic Union of Turco-Islamic Tatars of Romania: 1; Democratic Union of Slovaks and Czechs in Romania: 1; Lipovenian Russian Community of Romania: 1; Union of Serbs of Romania: 1; Union of Poles of Romania: 1; Association of Italians of Romania: 1; Union of Ukrainians of Romania: 1; Turkish Democratic Union of Romania: 1; Union of Croatians of Romania: 1; and Cultural Union of Ruthenians of Romania: 1.

SENEGAL

Abolition of Senate: On 21 September 2012, during a joint legislative session, the legislators voted to approve a constitutional amendment abolishing the Senate (the upper chamber of Congress, the bicameral legislature).

SIERRA LEONE

President Re-elected: The incumbent President, Mr. Ernest Bai Koroma was elected for a second term in office in the elections held to the post on 17 November 2012. He was sworn in on 23 November 2012.

SOMALIA

Election of President: On 10 September 2012, the newly-appointed House of the People (the lower chamber of the new bicameral legislature) elected Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud as the First President of Somalia since the dissolution of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) on 20 August 2012.

New Prime Minister: On 6 October 2012, the President, Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohammud appointed Mr. Abdi Farah Shirdon as the Prime Minister.

UKRAINE

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 450-seat *Verkhovna Rada* (the unicameral legislature) were held on 28 October 2012. The party position following the elections is as follows: Party of Regions: 185; Fatherland: 101; Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform: 40; Communist Party of Ukraine: 32; Svoboda: 37; United Centre: 3; People's Party: 2; Union Party: 1; Lyashko's Radical Party: 1; and Independents: 43. [Re-polling to be held in five seats].

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

President Re-elected: The incumbent President, Mr. Barak H. Obama was re-elected for a second term in office, election to which were held on 6 November 2012.

VENEZUELA

President Re-elected: The incumbent President, Mr. Hugo Chavez was re-elected for a fourth term in office, election to which were held on 7 October 2012.

5

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2012, the Committee of Privileges held two sittings on 12 October and 13 December 2012. The Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and the Committee on Ethics held one sitting each on 1 October and 15 October 2012, respectively. No reports were presented by the Committee of Privileges and the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms. The Committee on Ethics presented one report during the period.

Committee on Ethics

The Committee on Ethics with a view to promote further transparency in the conduct of members of Parliament considered and adopted a Report on the "Introduction of a Register of Members Interest in Lok Sabha." The same was presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 13 December 2012 and laid on the Table of the House on 18 December 2012.

The Committee recommended that a Register of Members' Interest shall be maintained and every member of the House shall, within ninety days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation for taking his seat, furnish information regarding his interests in a form prescribed for the purpose.

The Committee recommended the following list of pecuniary interests in the prescribed form, regarding which every member shall furnish information:

1. Remunerative Directorship
2. Regular remunerated Activity
3. Shareholding of controlling nature
4. Paid consultancy
5. Professional engagement

The Committee further recommended that the details of paid consultancy and professional engagement may be registered by a

member only in cases where the paid consultancy or professional engagement has a nature of permanency like retainership, contract *etc.,* the minimum period of engagement in such cases being not less than one year.

The Committee recommended that the 'Register of Members' Interest' shall be available to members for inspection on request. Information contained in the Register may be given to the public in accordance with such rules and procedures as may be determined by the Committee from time to time.

The Committee also recommended that whenever a member has a personal or specific pecuniary interest in a matter being considered by the House or a Committee thereof, he shall declare the nature of such interest notwithstanding any registration of his interests in the Register and shall not participate in any debate taking place in the House or its Committees before making such declaration.

6

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding combined discussion on the motion under rule 184 and the motions for modification of the notification together is initiated in order to save the time of the House, since the subject matter of the motion under rule 184 and the motions for modification of the notification is same: On 4 December 2012, during the submission on holding of combined discussion on different motions on multi-brand retail trade, some members made objection to the decision regarding combined discussion of the motions for modification of notification included at serial Nos. 29 and 30 together with the motion under rule 184 included at serial No. 28 of the List of Business of the House. Thereupon, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, I have heard the objections raised for discussing the motions for modification included at serial Nos. 29 and 30 together with the motion under rule 184 included at serial No. 28. I have also considered the letter received from honourable member Shri Yashwant Sinha ji and I have also heard Shri Basudeb Acharia ji and other honourable members regarding omission of Item Nos. 29 and 30 of today's List of Business. In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the House-as you all know and as has already been read out but I would like to read it again-towards the provision of rule 235. According to this rule, when a notice is given by a member for modification of a rule or regulation, the Speaker is duty-bound to fix, in consultation with the Leader of the House, a day or days or part of a day for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such rule or regulation. The precedent cited by Shri Yashwant Sinha ji with reference to Practice and Procedure of Parliament—Kaul and Shakdher, Page 675, the laying formula prescribed under Section 28(2) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Section 11(2) of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 are different from the laying formula contained under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act. The laying formula under Mines and Minerals (Development

and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 require previous approval of the Parliament before they come into force whereas the laying formula under section 48 of Foreign Exchange Management Act provides only for modification or amendment which will come into effect only when resolution is passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

The statutory period during which a member can move amendment or modifications is intact. The 30 days' period, you all were concerned about, that remains intact. It is not taken away. It is intact and can be exercised according to Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act. So I want to clarify it again that that period of 30 days remains intact.

So far as seeking amendment or moving modification is concerned, there is nothing in this rule or in the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 which prohibits discussion on a motion for modification of a rule or regulation made under this Act and laid on the Table of the House immediately after it has been laid on the Table of the House.

Since I received notices from Prof. Saugata Roy and Shri Hassan Khan, I felt that it is my duty under rule 235 to consult the Leader of the House on these notices. I have since consulted the Leader of the House. Honourable Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had requested me to allow the discussion on the motions for modification together with the motion under rule 184 in order to save the time of the House.

Honourable members would appreciate that though the effect of adoption of the motion under rule 184 is different from that of motions for modification at serial Nos. 29 and 30, yet, the subject matter of the motion under rule 184 and the motions for modification of the Notification is same.

Therefore, in order to avoid repetition of debate on this subject, I, in my discretion, decided to allow a combined debate on the three motions listed at serial Nos. 28 to 30. After the combined discussion, the motions will be put to the vote of the House one by one."

II

Observation from the Chair regarding exercise of power under Rule 388 of the Rules of Procedure and the Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha to permit the Minister to move the motion for suspension of rule 80(i): On 10 December 2012, when some members raised certain objections to the taking up of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011, the Chair (Dr. Girija Vyas) made the following observation:—

"Honourable members, this objection should have been raised at the time of clause by clause consideration, but, anyhow, a few honourable members have already raised the objection. So I give my ruling.

Honourable members, an objection has been raised for permitting the Honourable Minister to move motion for suspension of rule 80(i) in its application to moving of Government amendment for insertion of new clause.

In this context, I would like to inform the House that whenever requests are received from the Ministers-in-charge of Bills for suspension of rule 80(i), the practice has been to allow the Minister concerned to move the motion. As such, it is not for the first time that the Minister-in-charge of a Bill has been permitted to move motion for suspension of rule 80(i).

Therefore, as per past practice and exercising her power under rule 388, Honourable Speaker has permitted the Honourable Minister to move the motion suspension of rule 80(i)."

III

Observation from the Chair regarding condemnation of inhuman incident of physical assault on a woman in a moving bus in Delhi: On 19 December 2012, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation:—

"Honourable members may recall that the shameful incident that occurred in a moving bus in the night of last Sunday in Delhi, which shook our conscience, was condemned in one voice by all our members. I visited the hospital yesterday to enquire about the condition of the young lady and met her parents. I have conveyed the concerns of the House and good wishes for her speedy recovery.

The lady members of the House have since met me and expressed their anguish and pain over this inhuman incident. Echoing the sentiments of the entire House, especially the lady members, I would want the Government to immediately issue appropriate guidelines to completely ban the maligning of the character of victims of such offences by anybody in any way.

A senior lady Indian Police Service Officer should be appointed to look after all cases of crime against women and for the purpose of redressing the grievances of women.

Intensive training programmes for gender sensitization of the

police forces all over the country must be organized with immediate effect, and this is the sense of the House."

IV

Observation from the Chair regarding condemnation of an untoward incident happened in House, which bring it to disrepute: On 19 December 2012, when the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel and Public Grievances moved the Constitution (Amendment) Bill for consideration, a member protesting against the Bill snatched the papers from his hand. On 20 December 2012, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, yesterday when the Honourable Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel and Public Grievances moved the Constitution (Amendment) Bill for consideration, an untoward incident happened in the House which led to the abrupt adjournment of the House. The unfortunate incident has set us all thinking as it shakes the very foundation of our parliamentary democracy. In a democracy, there may be differences of opinion on issues, but the issues should be resolved through debate and discussions. There are provisions for voting to ensure that the majority will prevail.
>
> Yesterday's incident is not in conformity with the democratic traditions of this House. I am greatly anguished by that incident. Honourable member has this morning expressed his regret. Now onwards I would like all honourable members to please discuss all issues in a proper and orderly manner in the House."

Instances when the Chair allowed members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 5 December 2012, during combined discussion on motions regarding recommendation to withdraw decision to allow 51 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade, Modifications in annex 'A' and annex 'B' of Notification under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and Modifications in annex 'B' of Modification under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Chair permitted 62 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of The House.

On 14 December 2012, during discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2012-13, the Chair permitted 8 members (Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Shri C. Sivasami, Shri P. Kumar, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Thokchom Meinya and Dr.(Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi) to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

7

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012: The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 was enacted with a view to providing for the establishment of the States of Manipur and Tripura and also for the formation of the State of Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith. Section 61 of the aforesaid Act contained provisions relating to the All-India Services. Sub-section (3) of the said section provided for the constitution of a joint cadre each of the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service for the States of Manipur and Tripura. The law relating to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to the All-India Services is contained in the All-India Services Act, 1951 and the rules and regulations made there under.

At present, there is a joint cadre of the All-India Services for the States of Manipur and Tripura. The demand for bifurcation of the joint Manipur and Tripura cadre in respect of each of the aforesaid Services was initially raised by the then Chief Minister of Tripura in the year 2004. The issue was discussed in several review meetings. A meeting of the Cadre Controlling Authorities of the All-India Services, namely, the Department of Personnel and Training, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests was convened on 12 January 2009 wherein it was recommended to split the joint Manipur and Tripura All-India Service Cadres into two independent State cadres. The proposal for splitting the joint Manipur and Tripura cadre of the All-India Services was considered by the Central Government after consultation with the stakeholders. Accordingly, it was proposed to amend section 61 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 relating to All-India Services to give effect to the said proposal.

The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2012 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 3 September 2012 and 14 December 2012, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 21 December 2012.

The Constitution (Ninety-Eighth Amendment) Act, 2012: The Legislative Assembly of Karnataka passed a resolution on 17 March 2010 and the Legislative Council of the State also passed a similar resolution on 18 March 2010, to make special provisions for the Hyderabad- Karnataka areas of the State of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka had also endorsed the need for special provisions for the region. The resolutions sought to accelerate development of the most backward region of the State and promote inclusive growth with a view to reducing inter-district and inter-regional disparities in the State.

The special provisions aimed to establish an institutional mechanism for

equitable allocation of funds to meet the development needs over the said region, as well as to enhance human resources and promote employment from the region by providing for local cadres in service and reservation in educational and vocational training institutions by an amendment to the Constitution of India.

It was accordingly proposed to insert a new Article 371J in the Constitution to provide for special provisions for the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka areas of the State of Karnataka which consist of the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal and Yadgir and additionally include the Bellary District. The article in the form of a special provision provided for:- (a) establishment of a separate Development Board for the aforesaid region mentioned above; (b) equitable allocation of funds for development over the said region subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; (c) reservation in public employment though the constitution of local cadres for domiciles of the region ; and (d) reservation in education and vocational training institutions for domiciles of the region.

The Constitution (Ninety-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2012 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18 December 2012. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendment on 19 December 2012 which were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on 20 December 2012. The President assented to it on 1 January 2013. [The Bill was introduced as the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. The Short Title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2012 by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1. The Short Title was further changed to the Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2012 by the Rajya Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.]

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2011: The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 had been enacted to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith. The scope of the Act was widened in 2004 and the terrorist activities were brought within the scope of the said Act.

An Inter-Ministerial Group was constituted to evaluate the existing provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and to recommend necessary amendments to the said Act. In addition to the above, the Financial Action Task Force, an Inter-Governmental organisation set-up to devise policies to combat money laundering and terror financing admitted India as its 34th member. On the basis of commitment made by India at the time of admission to the said Financial Action Task Force, various legislative and other legally binding measures were required to be taken on a medium term basis, *i.e.,* by 31 March 2012. These recommendations were examined and it was proposed to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to make it more effective in prevention of unlawful activities and dealing with terrorist activities.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011, *inter alia,*

(*a*) increased the period of declaration of an association as unlawful from two years to five years as specified under section 6;

(*b*) amended section 15 of the aforesaid Act (which defines Terrorist act) and included therein—

(*i*) economic security and damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material as the existing provisions of the aforesaid Act did not include within their scope an act done with an intent to threaten or threaten likely to economic security of India and counterfeiting Indian paper currency or coin; (*ii*) any international or inter-governmental organisation against which any person indulged in acts described in clause (*c*) of section 15, since the existing provision did not explicitly mention such international or intergovernmental organisation; (*iii*) act of demanding any bomb, dynamite or other explosive substances or inflammable substances or fire arms or other lethal weapons or poisonous or noxious or other chemicals or any biological, radiological, nuclear material or device with the intention of aiding, abetting or committing terrorism;

(*c*) enlarged the scope of section 17 of the aforesaid Act relating to punishment for raising funds for terrorist act and included within its scope, raising of funds, both from legitimate or illegitimate sources, by a terrorist organization or by terrorist gang or by an individual terrorist;

(*d*) inserted new sections 22A, 22B and 22C in the aforesaid Act to include within its scope, offences by companies societies or trusts and provide punishment therefore;

(*e*) inserted a new section 24 in the aforesaid Act so as to enlarge the scope of proceeds of terrorism to include therein any property intended to be used for terrorism;

((*f*) inserted sub-sections (3) to (5) in section 33 of the aforesaid Act to confer power upon the court by order to provide—(*i*) for attachment or forfeiture of property equivalent to the counterfeit Indian currency involved in the offence, including the face value of such currency which were not defined to be of high quality but were part of the common seizure along with the high quality counterfeit Indian currency; (*ii*) for attachment or forfeiture of property equivalent to or the value of the proceeds of terrorism involved in the offence; (*iii*) for confiscation of movable or immovable property on the basis of the material evidence where the trial could not be concluded on account of the death of the accused or the accused being declared as a proclaimed offender or any other reason.

The proposed amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, aimed to bring more clarity to the existing legal regime, and removed the deficiencies identified in the implementation of the provisions of the said Act by the Central and State intelligence and investigating agencies.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 30 November 2012 and 20 December 2012, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 3 January 2013.

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

THE NORTH-EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2012

An Act further to amend the North-Eastern Areas (*Reorganisation*) *Act,* 1971.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 61 of Act 81 of 1971. In* section 61 of North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, for sub-section *(3),* the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*3*) On and from the date of commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012, there shall be constituted each for the State of Manipur and for the State of Tripura a separate cadre of the Indian Administrative Service, a separate cadre of the Indian Police Service and a separate cadre of the Indian Forest Service.

(*3A*) The initial strength and composition of the State cadres referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be such as the Central Government may, by order, determine before the date of commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012

(*3B*) The members of each of the said services borne on the joint cadre for the States of Manipur and Tripura in each category of the All-India Services immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012 shall be allocated to the State cadres of the same service constituted under sub-section (*1*) in such manner and with effect from such date or dates as the Central Government may, by order, specify.

(*3C*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the operation, on or after the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Act, 2012, of the All-India Services Act, 1951, or the rules and regulations made thereunder.".

THE CONSTITUTION (NINETY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2012

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Act, 2012.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Insertion of new article 371J.* After article 371-I of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:—

"371J. *Special provisions with respect to State of Karnataka. (1)* The President may, by order made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Governor for—

(a) establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;

(*b*) equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and

(*c*) equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.

(*2*) An order made under sub-clause *(c*) of clause (*1*) may provide for—

(*a*) reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region for students who belong to that region by birth or by domicile; and

(*b*) identification of posts or classes of posts under the State Government and in any body or organisation under the control of the State Government in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region and reservation of a proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment thereto by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.".

THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2012

An Act further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2012.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 2.* In section 2 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(*i*) clause (*ea*), shall be renumbered as clause (*eb*) and before clause (*eb*) as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*ea*) "economic security" includes financial, monetary and fiscal stability, security of means of production and distribution, food security, livelihood security, energy security, ecological and environmental security;';—

(*ii*) after clause (*eb*), as so renumbered the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*ec*) "person" includes,—

(*i*) an individual,

(*ii*) a company,

(*iii*) a firm,

(*iv*) an organisation or an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not,

(*v*) every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses, and

(*vi*) any agency, office or branch owned or controlled by any person falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses;';

(*iii*) for clause (*g*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*g*) "proceeds of terrorism" means,—

(*i*) all kinds of properties which have been derived or obtained from commission of any terrorist act or have

been acquired through funds traceable to a terrorist act, irrespective of person in whose name such proceeds are standing or in whose possession they are found; or

(*ii*) any property which is being used, or is intended to be used, for a terrorist act or for the purpose of an individual terrorist or a terrorist gang or a terrorist organisation.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Act, it is hereby declared that the expression "proceeds of terrorism" includes any property intended to be used for terrorism;';

(*iii*) in clause (*h*), for the words "instruments in any form including", the words "instruments in any form including but not limited to" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 6*. In section 6 of the principal Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "two years", the words "five years" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 15.* Section 15 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and in sub-section (*1*) as so renumbered,—

(*i*) in the opening portion, after the word "security", the words ",economic security," shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in clause (*a*), after sub-clause (*iii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iiia*) damage to, the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material; or

(*iii*) in clause (*c*), for the words "any other person to do or abstain from doing any act,", the words "an international or inter-governmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act; or" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purpose of this section,—

(*a*) "public functionary" means the constitutional authorities or any other functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government as public functionary;

(*b*) "high quality counterfeit Indian currency" means the counterfeit currency as may be declared after examination by an authorised or notified forensic authority that such currency imitates or compromises with the key security features as specified in the Third Schedule.';

(*v*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) The terrorist act includes an act which constitutes an offence within the scope of, and as defined in any of the treaties specified in the Second Schedule.".

5. *Omission of section 16A.* Section 16A of the principal Act shall be omitted.

6. *Substitution of new section for section 17.* For section 17 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"17. *Punishments for raising funds for terrorist act.* Whoever, in India or in a foreign country, directly or indirectly, raises or provides funds or collects funds, whether from a legitimate or illegitimate source, from any person or persons or attempts to provide to, or raises or collects funds for any person or persons, knowing that such funds are likely to be used, in full or in part by such person or persons or by a terrorist organisation or by a terrorist gang or by an individual terrorist to commit a terrorist act, notwithstanding whether such funds were actually used or not for commission of such act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section,—

(*a*) participating, organising or directing in any of the acts stated therein shall constitute an offence;

(*b*) raising funds shall include raising or collecting or providing funds through production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian currency; and

(*c*) raising or collecting or providing funds, in any manner for the benefit of, or, to an individual terrorist, terrorist gang or terrorist organisation for the purpose not specifically covered under section 15 shall also be construed as an offence.".

7. *Insertion of new sections 22A, 22B and 22C.* After section 22 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'22A. *Offences by companies.* (*1*) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person (including promoters of the company) who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the

offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person (including promoters) liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised reasonable care to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of, any promoter, director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such promoter, director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and association of individuals; and

(*b*) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

22B. *Offences by societies or trusts.* (*1*) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a society or trust, every person (including the promoter of society or settlor of the trust) who at the time of the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the society or trust for the conduct of the business of the society or the trust, as well as the society or trust, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised reasonable care to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1)*, where any offence under this Act has been committed by a society or trust and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to, any neglect on the part of any promoter, director, manager, secretary, trustee or other officer of the society or trust, such promoter,

director, manager, secretary, trustee or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this section,—

(*a*) "society" means any body corporate registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other State Act governing the registration of societies;

(*b*) "trust" means any body registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 or any other State Act governing the registration of trusts;

(*c*) "director", in relation to a society or trust, means a member of its governing board other than an *ex officio* member representing the interests of the Central or State Government or the appropriate statutory authority.

22C. *Punishment for offences by companies, societies or trusts*. Where any offence under the Act has been committed by a company or a society or a trust, as the case may be, every person (including promoter of company or trust or settlor of the trust) who at the time of the offence was either in charge or responsible for the conduct of the business shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable with fine which shall not be less than five crore rupees and which may extend to ten crore rupees.".

8. *Amendment of section 23.* In section 23 of the principal Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "chemical substance of warfare, he shall", the words "chemical substance of warfare or high quality counterfeit Indian currency, he shall" shall be substituted.

9. *Amendment of heading of Chapter V.* In CHAPTER V of the principal Act, in the heading thereof, after the word "TERRORISM", the words "OR ANY PROPERTY INTENDED TO BE USED FOR TERRORISM" shall be inserted.

10. *Substitution of new sections for section 24.* For section 24 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

'24. *Reference to proceeds of terrorism to include any property intended to be used for terrorism.* In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, all references to "proceeds of terrorism" shall include any property intended to be used for terrorism.

24A. *Forfeiture of proceeds of terrorism.* (*1*) No person shall hold or be in possession of any proceeds of terrorism.

(*2*) Proceeds of terrorism, whether held by a terrorist organisation or terrorist gang or by any other person and whether or not such terrorist or other person is prosecuted or convicted for any offence under Chapter IV or Chapter VI, shall be liable to be forfeited to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, in the manner provided under this Chapter.

(*3*) Where proceedings have been commenced under this section, the court may pass an order directing attachment or forfeiture, as the case may be, of property equivalent to, or, the value of the proceeds of terrorism involved in the offence.'.

11. *Amendment of section 33.* In section 33 of the principal Act, after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*3*) Where any person is accused of an offence concerning high quality counterfeit Indian currency, the court may pass an order directing attachment or forfeiture, as the case may be, of property equivalent to the value of such high quality counterfeit Indian currency involved in the offence including the face value of such currency which are not defined to be of high quality, but are part of the common seizure along with the high quality counterfeit Indian currency.

(*4*) Where a person is accused of an offence punishable under Chapter IV or Chapter VI, the court may pass an order directing attachment or forfeiture, as the case may be, of property equivalent to or the value of the proceeds of terrorism involved in the offence.

(*5*) Where any person is accused of an offence under Chapter IV or Chapter VI, it shall be open to the court to pass an order that all or any of the property, movable or immovable or both, belonging to him shall, where the trial under the Act cannot be concluded on account of the death of the accused or being declared a proclaimed offender or for any other reason, be confiscated on the basis of material evidence produced before the court.".

12. *Amendment of section 35.* In section 35 of the principal Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the word "order", the word "notification" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the word "Schedule", wherever it occurs, the words "First Schedule" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*3*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*4*) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, add to or remove or amend the Second Schedule or Third Schedule and thereupon the Second Schedule or the Third Schedule, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

(*5*) Every notification issued under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*4*) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before Parliament.".

13. *Amendment of section 40.* In section 40 of the principal Act, in sub-section (*1*), *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this sub-section, a reference to provide money or other property includes—

(*a*) of its being given, lent or otherwise made available, whether or not for consideration; or

(*b*) raising, collecting or providing funds through production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian currency.".

14. *Amendment of Schedule.* In the principal Act, the existing Schedule shall be renumbered as the First Schedule thereof, and after the First Schedule as so renumbered, the following Schedules shall be inserted, namely:—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[*See* section 15(2)]

(*i*) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970);

(*ii*) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971);

(*iii*) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973);

(*iv*) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979);

(*v*) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980);

(*vi*) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988);

(*vii*) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Maritime Navigation (1988);

(*viii*) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf (1988); and

(*ix*) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[*See* clause (b) of Explanation section 15(1)]

Security features to define high quality counterfeit Indian currency notes

(*a*) water mark;

(*b*) latent image; and

(*c*) see through registration in the currency notes.".

8

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

TWELFTH SESSION

The Twelfth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 22 November 2012 and adjourned *sine-die* on 20 December 2012. The House was prorogued by the President on 24 December 2012. In all, 20 sittings were held during this period. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 22 November 2012 to 20 December 2012 is given below:

A. STATEMENTS / DISCUSSIONS

Statement regarding incident of gang rape in South Delhi on 16 December 2012: Making a Statement in the House on 18 December 2012, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde highlighted the sequence of events which led to the gang rape in South Delhi on 16 December 2012.

The Minister said that the Delhi Police launched an investigation immediately, identified and seized the bus and arrested the main accused Ram Singh, the regular driver of the bus in which the gang-rape was committed. Ram Singh, who is 33, disclosed the names of the other five persons involved. Three of them have already been apprehended, bringing the total number of arrests to four. The bus bearing the number plate DL-1PC-0149 belongs to a private transporter and is used to transport children of Birla Vidya Niketan School located in Pushp Vihar, Saket.

The Minister added that this case will be tried by a fast track court, with a request for day-to-day hearing, so that the trial does not linger. He also promised to review the case with the Delhi Police officers and ensure that all the necessary steps are taken to make Delhi safer for women. Outlining the measures already taken for the safety of women in the capital, the Minister said that specific routes that are used by women returning from their workplaces like call centres/BPOs at night, have been identified and the number of Emergency Response Vehicles

and PCR vans on these routes have been increased. He stated that Delhi Police has issued orders to BPOs and other establishments that at night they must drop their workers at their door-step. Three dedicated help-lines have been set up for women. The Minister promised that a special task force at the level of Home Secretary will be constituted to look into the safety issues for women in Delhi, and that it will consider all the suggestions made by the members of Rajya Sabha. Thereafter, the Minister invited suggestions from the members of the Lok Sabha. He said that a Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2012 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 4 December 2012 with the objective of rationalizing the various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Indian Evidence Act dealing with sexual offences against women.

Continuing his Statement on 19 December 2012 regarding the incident of South Delhi gang-rape, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde announced the creation of a Special Investigation Team under the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He said that an FIR dated 17 December 2012 was registered at the Vasant Vihar police station under Section 365/376(2)(G)/377/394/34 of the IPC in which Section 307 and 201 were added subsequently. Besides, a police team with one lady officer of the Indian Police Service (IPS) has been directed to visit the hospital in which the victim is undergoing treatment to take stock of her medical condition and liaise with her parents. The Minister presented before the House, the outcomes of the meetings conducted with the concerned police officers and Transport Commissioner and may be enlisted as follows: (a) an immediate impounding of buses/commercial vehicles with tinted glasses, (b) all commercial vehicles/buses to keep their lights on during the night, (c) all off duty vehicles to be parked with the owner, (d) verification of all drivers and (e) augmenting of PCR fleet of Delhi Police.

Statement regarding Visit of the Interior Minister of Pakistan to India on 14-16 December 2012: Making a Statement in the House on 17 December 2012 regarding the visit of Interior Minister of Pakistan, Shri Rehman Malik to New Delhi from 14 to 16 December 2012, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde said that the visit was in response to the invitation extended mutually when they met on the sidelines of the SAARC Interior Ministers' meeting in Maldives on 26 September 2012. The Minister recalled the India-Pakistan dialogue initiated in 2004 which included Home Secretary Level talks and covered eight subjects including terrorism and drug trafficking. Highlighting the features of the May 2012 talks between the Home Secretaries of the two countries held in Islamabad, the Minister said that the focus was on Pakistan's continued support to terrorism and financing of terrorists,

firing across Line of Control (LoC), fake currency notes, drug trafficking etc. Speaking about the achievements, the Minister mentioned the operationalization of new Visa Agreement which introduces several liberalized features including the Visa on Arrival and the Group Tourist Visa Scheme. In the Ministerial level talks, that followed, Pakistan's continued support to terrorism was discussed. The key issues of trial of conspirators / mastermind of the Mumbai terrorist attacks and long pending Red notices against the absconders of the Mumbai Blast case of 1993 were also taken up. The Minister also highlighted the problem of production and circulation of fake Indian currency notes by Pakistan. The humanitarian issues of return of fishermen, who have inadvertently crossed borders, mercy petitions of Sarabjeet Singh, who has been imprisoned for 20 years etc. also figured in the talks. The Minister stated that the talks concluded with the following action agreed upon by both sides: (a) Indian delegation would visit Pakistan in the third week of December 2012 to settle the revised terms of agreement in order to facilitate an early visit of the Judicial Commission from Pakistan immediately after the Courts reopen in January, 2013, (b) Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency and Narcotics Control Bureau team would visit Pakistan in January 2013 to operationalise the "Task Force" on counterfeiting of currency notes and drug trafficking, (c) the Home Secretaries would endeavour to meet in the first quarter of 2013 to review the progress. The Minister concluded the statement by emphasizing on the need for the continuing peace process, Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and enhance people-to-people contact between the two countries in an atmosphere free from terrorism and violence.

Discussion under Rule 184

Combined discussion on the motion under Rule 184 recommending to the Government to immediately withdraw its decisions to allow 51 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in multibrand retail trade and the motion for modification of the notification issued by the Government under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999: Initiating the discussion on 4 December 2012, the Leader of the Opposition, Smt. Sushma Swaraj asserted that FDI in retail will create a monopoly-driven market, which cannot be in the interest of the common man. She expressed the fear that the major international retail chains will indulge in predatory pricing. They will reduce the prices initially to such an extent that smaller competitors will be compelled to leave the market. Once the consumer is left with no choice, they will increase the prices to fleece the hapless consumer. She did not agree with the claim of the Government that FDI is in the interest of farmers. She also countered

the claim that FDI will create new employment opportunities, by asserting that factories will prosper in China, employment opportunities will be generated in China and income level will also rise in China but 12 crore of our households in India will witness gloom and uncertain future. India's manufacturing sector will suffer. Summing up, she said that while FDI is welcome in infrastructure *i.e.,* power, bridges, tunnels, ports, air-ports etc., but there should not be FDI in the retail sector.

The Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal while intervening said it is not correct to claim that after implementation of this policy, the country will be sold out to any foreign country and Walmart will take over the country. The Minister asserted that FDI in Multi-brand retail will be allowed only in the cities of the country having a population of more than ten lakhs. Only 53 cities in India fall under this category. Further, according to the new policy if a State does not want to allow FDI in retail in its cities, it is free to do so. The Government cannot force any State to implement FDI in multi-brand retail.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (SP) said that FDI is not in the interest of the country. It will render nearly 20-25 crore people unemployed. There are around 50 million retail traders in the country. If we assume that there are five persons in every family, at least 250 million people will be unemployed as a result of this decision of the Government. Hence, the Government should withdraw its decision on FDI and should call an all party meeting to discuss the issue.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan (BSP) said that in reality Walmart is a middleman between the farmer and the consumer and the multinational is coming to India to earn profit and not to improve the lot of farmers. Hence, no hasty decision should be taken without evaluating the pros and cons of FDI in retail.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia (CPI-M) said if Walmart provides employment to one person, it will render 17 people jobless. One supermarket by Walmart will sound death knell for 1300 retail shops. Shri Acharia wanted to know whether the Government expects Walmart to set-up cold storage chains, build roads and connect them with villages? He said multinationals like Walmart will not invest money to improve our infrastructure for the convenience of our farmers.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (SS) said that by allowing 51 per cent FDI in retail, the Government is actually inviting a new East India Company. It is handing over the local trade to foreign players. This is not in the interests of our country.

Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that the Government's policy will force thousands of small *kirana* shops across the country to close down. It will endanger the livelihood of forty million people. It may bring down the price initially. But it will fuel inflation once the Multi-National Companies (MNCs) get a stronghold in the retail market. Farmers may be paid remunerative prices initially. But eventually they will be at the mercy of big retail giants. Small and medium enterprises will become victims of the MNCs and their lop-sided pricing policy.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) said that the Government is not with the farmers but with foreign companies.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) said that in the present economic situation, FDI in retail trade will have a disastrous effect on the economy of the country. The Government appears to be wanting to give a signal to MNCs that India wants to become the most favoured destination for foreign investors.

Shri Lalu Prasad (RJD) opposed the motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition saying that the opposition parties are misleading the people of the country keeping in view the General Election to be held in 2014. He claimed that FDI in retail will enable farmers to get money directly, that it will abolish middlemen and do away with compulsion. Through FDI, capital will flow into the country.

Shri A. Ganeshamurthi (MDMK) said that if FDI in retail is introduced in India, the products of the farmers will be priced by the foreign companies. The farmers will have to dance to the tunes of the foreign giants. Consumers too will have to pay the price that will be decided by the foreigners. Products, consumers and the small traders involved in this chain will all be affected.

Shri Joseph Toppo (AGP) said that the Government has imposed the decision to allow 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail on the people of the country without having any deliberations with the Opposition. He warned that the multinationals will initially sell their goods at cheaper rates to eliminate domestic competition, and then start charging exorbitant rates once their monopoly is established.

Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay (AITC) said that the present Government is championing the cause of privatization and FDI in all sectors, including multi-brand retail.

Shri Jose K. Mani (KC-M) said that there is a genuine fear among the traders in Kerala that foreign retailers will wipe them out. Most of the farmers in Kerala are small land holders. The small farmers will be

eliminated or they will be forced to surrender their land to big land owners.

Shri Narahari Mahato (AIFB) said that FDI in retail sector will lead to large-scale job losses. International experience shows supermarkets invariably displace small retailers. Foreign firms may also influence political decisions in developing countries.

Supporting FDI in multi-brand retail, Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) said that there will be transfer of relevant and much needed technologies from the developed countries, and appropriate jobs will be created at appropriate levels.

Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan (VCK) urged the Government to roll back its decision on FDI. He warned that the products grown in India and their local markets will be destroyed.

Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary (BPF) said that the retail sector is the second largest employer in India. Moreover, FDI may lead to unfair competition and ultimately result in large scale annihilation of domestic retailers especially small family-owned businesses.

Replying to the Motion*, the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles, Shri Anand Sharma said that political parties frequently change their stand according to the prevailing situation. He asserted that debate on FDI in retail was initiated in 2000. Apart from setting up a committee of Secretaries, the Government reached the conclusion that a strong FDI presence in the retail sector would act as a driving force in attracting FDI, especially in food processing and packaging industries. Further, the Government invited various organizations of farmers and deliberated upon this issue with them officially. Thereafter,

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* Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Hassan Khan, T.K.S. Elangovan, Sharad Yadav, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Praful Patel, Jayant Chaudhary, H.D. Devegowda, P. Karunakaran, Sukhdev Singh, Baliram Jadhav, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Nalin Kumar Kateel, J.M. Aaron Rashid, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Raju Shetti, P.L. Punia, Devji M. Patel, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, M. Raja Mohan Reddy, Kalyan Banerjee, N. Peethambara Kurup, S. Semmalai, Badruddin Ajmal, Ajay Kumar, Mohammed E.T. Basheer, Balkrishna K. Shukla, A. Sampath, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Ram Singh Kaswan, S.S. Ramasubbu, N. Cheluvaraya Swamy, C. Sivasami, Manohar Tirkey, Ramen Deka, Rajaram Pal, Shivarama Gouda, Satpal Maharaj, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Deepender Singh Hooda, Haribhau Jawale, Ashok Argal, Dhananjay Singh, Hansraj G. Ahir, A.T. Nana Patil, Virendra Kumar, Vijay Inder Singla, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, P.C. Mohan, Jagdambika Pal, Rajendra Agrawal, Hassan Khan, Prof. Saugata Roy, Sk. Saidul Haque, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Jayaprada, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve and Smt. Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah.

the Government held discussions with a number of other consumer organizations. Six big organizations pertaining to food processing industries were also summoned to have discussion on this issue. The Minister claimed that 21 States have expressed their opinion in favour of FDI in retail. A number of States said they are still deliberating on this issue.

The Minister further said that Walmart is not a single investor in this regard. There are other big investors in the world namely, Tesco, Sailsbury, Care-IV which are also interested in investing in India. The Minister appealed to the Opposition parties to withdraw the Motion, failing which he would be constrained to ask the House to reject it.

Smt. Sushma Swaraj (BJP) replying, said that after a detailed and meaningful debate on FDI, it is clear that as many as 14 of the 18 political parties have opposed FDI and only four parties, *i.e.*, Congress, Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) and Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD) have supported it. She emphasized that this debate concerns the livelihood of 20 crore people and should be supported by the House.

The Motion was negatived.

The Motion for Modification of Notification was negative.

Calling Attention to the situation arising out of spread of Dengue and Chikungunya in the different parts of the country: On 30 November 2012, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal called the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the situation arising out of the spread of Dengue and Chikungunya in the country and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said that the outbreak of Dengue and Chikungunya in different parts of the country is a major public health challenge which is being effectively addressed and dealt with by the State Governments with necessary support and guidance by the Central Government under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. The Minister stated that the spread of Dengue infection has shown an increase in recent years due to various man-made and environmental factors leading to proliferation of Aedes mosquito breeding sites, both in urban and rural areas. The Minister said that Chikungunya is a debilitating illness also caused by bite of infected aedes mosquito. Unlike Dengue, Chikungunya is non-fatal. The total number of Chikungunya suspected cases has declined.

According to the Minister, the Health Ministry had prepared a long term action plan in January 2007, for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya, which was circulated to all the States for implementation. Thereafter, in May 2011, the situation was reviewed and a mid-term plan for Dengue and Chikungunya was approved by the Committee of Secretaries and circulated to the States for implementation. The strategy of the mid-term plan includes among others, entomological surveillance, Vector Control, Case management, Laboratory diagnosis and Clinical management.

The Minister said that during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a total of Rs.1946 crore was spent on the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme which includes allocations for Dengue and Chikungunya also. Responding to the points raised by members, the Minister said that Health is a State Subject and the Central Government provides technical support. Besides, Dengue is a global problem and there are 50 million dengue cases all over the world. A vaccine is being developed.

Calling Attention to the plight of coconut growers of Tamil Nadu, leading to starvation deaths and steps taken by the Government in this regard: On 10 December 2012, Shri T.R. Baalu called the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the plight of coconut growers of Tamil Nadu, leading to starvation deaths and steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Dr. Charan Das Mahant said that prices of coconut and milling copra in major coconut growing states including Tamil Nadu has been falling sharply. The Government of India has been fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milling and edible ball copra since 1986 in order to safeguard the interests of coconut farmers. This year, the new MSP registered an increase of 12-17 per cent over MSP fixed last year for these commodities.

He said that the Government of India is also implementing various schemes for the integrated development of coconut including a Central Sector Scheme "Technology Mission on Coconut (TMOC)" for product diversification and by-product utilization. Bulk of the coconut produced in the State is now used as tender coconut for the manufacture of desiccated coconut power, spray dried coconut milk powder, packed and preserved tender coconut water, etc.

The Minister said that three procurement centres have been opened at Alangudi, Trirupuvanam and Vazhapadi. More units for coconut water

purchasing are expected to be set up soon and procurement rate would be at the rate at which National Agricultural and Marketing Federation (NAFED) procures raw products. MSP of milling khopra, ball Khopra and ripe coconut has been raised. He said that the Government is trying hard to increase the acreage under oilseeds and is also thinking of promoting the export of coconut oil.

Calling Attention to the Situation arising out of dilution of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use) Act, 1987 and steps taken by the Government in this regard: On 14 December 2012**,** Prof. Saugata Roy called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles to the situation arising out of dilution of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use) Act, 1987 and steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Replying to the Calling Attention Motion, the Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles, Shri Anand Sharma emphasized that the jute sector provides direct employment to nearly 3.7 lakh workers and supports nearly 40 lakh farm families. For the Jute year 2012-13 (1 July 2012-30 June 2013) the Government has approved mandatory packaging in jute bags for a minimum of 40 per cent of the production of sugar and 90 per cent of the production of food grains, after providing an upfront exemption of 3.5 lakh bales of High density Polyethylene / Polypropylene (HDPE/PP) bags for food grains for excess of *Kharif* production.

The Minister lamented that the demand for jute bags for transporting sugar, foodgrains etc. is not being met adequately due to production constraints and not due to shortage of raw jute. He added that jute is also being used in the construction industry and for producing paper. Two lakh sixty one thousand bales have been purchased by the Jute Corporation of India at Rs.2,200 per quintal. The Government is committed to protect the Jute growers and the interests of the Jute industry.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012: On 10 December 2012, the Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram moved the motion for consideration of the House to amend the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Shri Anurag Singh Thakur (BJP) pointed out that Government talks about transferring cash into the bank accounts of the people, but there are no branches of banks in the villages. According to a report, only

35 per cent people in India have bank accounts. He suggested that bank accounts that are lying dormant should be reviewed periodically and the account holders should be given information about their accounts in writing.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) appealed to the Government not to allow private companies to open their own banks as they may indulge in irregularities including money laundering to increase their own profits. He said that Indian public opinion will never allow any action which may endanger the public sector.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) said that more funds should be channelized into the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. More banks and bank branches should be opened in the North-Eastern region.

Shri Badruddin Ajmal (AIUDF) complained that public sector banks are not reaching out to the poor. Banks should be compelled to spend a part of their income on hospitals, roads, schools, colleges and training centres.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram, said that the Government is committed to strengthening the Public Sector Banks and will infuse Rs.15,000 crore into this sector before 31 March 2013. He explained that most of the provisions of the Bill are intended to strengthen the regulator, the RBI. The Competition Commission will be the regulator for competition and the RBI will continue to regulate the banking sector on matters of banking regulation. He said that the Justice Srikrishna Committee has been appointed to look into all financial sector laws. A comprehensive banking law will be formulated once the report of the Committee is finalized.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

Constitution (One-Hundred and Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Insertion of New Article 371j): Moving the Motion for the consideration of the Bill, on 18 December 2012, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri R.P.N. Singh said that the erstwhile State of Hyderabad which was under Nizam's rule was extremely backward in

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* Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri S.S. Ramasubbu, Shailendra Kumar, Jagdish Sharma, Khagen Das, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Anandrao Adsul, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, S. Semmalai, Ajay Kumar, Prof. Saugata Roy and Dr. Baliram.

terms of socio-economic development. The new article 371j contains special provisions for the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka areas of the State of Karnataka. It will accelerate the development of the most backward region of the State.

Taking part in the discussion*, Shri Anant Kumar (BJP) thanked the Government of India and the entire House and said that the provisions of the new article will ensure justice to the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Both the Houses of Karnataka—the Assembly as well as the Legislative Council have passed a unanimous resolution in this regard.

Intervening in the debate, the Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge pointed out that all the political parties had provided consistent support to the amendment.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete (SS) requested the Minister to set up a Konkan Development Board on the lines of the present Constitution Bill, which envisages the establishment of a development board to address the problems of backwardness in Hyderabad and Karnataka.

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi (AIMEIM) welcomed the Constitution Amendment Bill and wanted to know whether the Government intends to set up a Development Board in Andhra Pradesh also on similar lines.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) requested that important issues that have been addressed in Article 371(j) such as setting up of a development board, special fund allocation and reservation in education, should be extended to cover other backward areas in the country too.

Shri Lalu Prasad (RJD) said that the introduction of the Constitution Amendment Bill is a very laudable and progressive step. It will ensure the development of Hyderabad and Karnataka.

Replying to the debate, Shri R.P.N. Singh thanked all the members and all the political parties for supporting the Bill.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

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* Those who participated in the Discussion were: Sarvashri K. Jayaprakash Hegde, H.D. Devegowda, S. Pakkirappa, Shivarama Gouda, Shailendra Kumar, Tathagata Satpathy, N. Dharam Singh, Sharad Yadav, M.B. Rajesh, Prabodh Panda, R.K. Singh Patel, Ajay Kumar, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Baliram and Smt. Putul Kumari.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Twelfth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 22 November 2012 and adjourned *sine-die* on 20 December 2012. The House was prorogued on 24 December 2012.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members was 28,386 (17,671 Starred and 10,715 Unstarred). After splitting of few questions where two or more ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 28,880 (18,003 Starred and 10,877 Unstarred). Besides, 18 Short Notice Questions were also received. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 1,034 on 5 December 2012 and 624 on 14 December, 2012 respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot were 703 on 22 November 2012 and 440 on 23 November 2012, respectively. The maximum number of Members whose name were included in the ballot process were 285 for 13 December 2012, and the minimum number of Members included in the ballot were 199 for 22 November 2012.

Out of the notices received, 400 notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions, 4,599 were included in the lists of Unstarred Questions and none was included in the list of Short Notice Question. A total of 353 Members were included in the lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions *i.e.*, 86 were admitted /clubbed in the name of Shri Adhalrao Shivaji Patil MP.

A total of 49 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 2.45. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was 6 on 20 December 2012.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the List was 230 per day during the entire session. In all, 21 notices of Half-an-Hour were received during the Session, out of which 4 notices were admitted. However, no admitted notice could come up for discussion. 17 Half-an-Hour notices were disallowed.

In all, 18 Short Notice Questions were received during the Session, out of which 1 Short Notice Question was treated as ordinary question

and clubbed with a Starred Question on the same subject related to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Rest of the notices (17) were disallowed.

A total of 3 correcting statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies already given by them to questions in Lok Sabha in the recent past.

On 22, 23, 26 and 27 November 2012, Question Hour could not be taken up due to interruptions in the House. On 3 December 2012, the Question Hour could not take place as the House was adjourned for the day after obituary reference on account of death of former Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral. Hence, the replies to all the Starred Questions listed for those days were treated as Unstarred and their answers together with the answers to Unstarred Questions were printed in the official report for the day.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Inder Kumar Gujral, former Prime Minister of India, Ram Sewak Chowdhury, Bharat Bhushan, Sat Mahajan, Raj Kumar Rai, Lourdasamy Adaikkalaraj, Nawal Kishore Sharma, Harihar Swain, Ram Sewak Hazari, Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu, Krishna Chandra Pant, Shankarrao D. Kale, all former members and Pandit Ravi Shankar, former member of Rajya Sabha.

Obituary references were also made to the passing away of Shri Bal Keshav Thackeray, founder of Shiv Sena and political cartoonist.

25 persons were reported to have been killed when cyclone *Nilam* hit the coasts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on 31 October 2012. The resulting floods drowned hundreds of villages, damaged thousands of houses and destroyed standing crops.

The members stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met on 22 November 2012 for its Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session and was adjourned *sine die* on 20 December 2012. The Rajya Sabha was then prorogued by the President of India on 24 December 2012. In all, the House sat for 20 days during the Session.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS / DISCUSSIONS

Statement on the construction of a befitting memorial to Bharat Ratna Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in Mumbai: Making a Statement in the House on 5 December 2012, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Rajeev Shukla stated that 6 December 2012 marked the 57th death anniversary of *Bharat Ratna* Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar. The Minister acknowledged the notable contribution of Babasaheb in framing of the Indian Constitution which laid the foundation of Parliamentary democracy in the country. He said that the ashes of Babasaheb had been interred at *Chaitya Bhoomi*, a piece of land located near Indu Mill of the National Textile Corporation in Mumbai, which has become a place of pilgrimage for lakhs of his followers. The Minister informed the House that in view of public sentiments, the request of Government of Maharashtra and the unanimous resolution passed by both the Houses of Maharashtra Legislature, the Government of India has decided to make this land available for the construction of a befitting memorial for the revered leader. He concluded by seeking the approval of the members for the necessary legislative proposal to be put forward in this direction.

Statement regarding the visit of the Interior Minister of Pakistan to India, 14-16 December 2012: Making a Statement in the House on 17 December 2012 about the visit of the Interior Minister of Pakistan,

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* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

Shri Rehman Malik to New Delhi from 14 to 16 December 2012, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde said that the visit was in response to the mutual invitation extended to each other when they met on the sidelines of the SAARC Interior Ministers' meeting in Maldives on 26 September 2012. He recalled that India and Pakistan had started dialogue in 2004 which also included the Home Secretary level talks. He further highlighted the features of the May 2012 talks between the Home Secretaries of the two countries held in Islamabad that included issues of firing across Line of Control (LoC), financing of terrorism, fake currency notes etc. Speaking about the achievements of the talks he mentioned about the operationalization of the new Visa Agreement which was signed on 8 September 2012. He pointed out that the Visa on Arrival would be operationalised from 15 January 2013 and the Group Tourist Visa Scheme from 15 March 2013. The issue of non-compliance/execution of long pending Red notices against the absconders of the Mumbai Blast case of 1993 was also taken up. The Minister also highlighted the problem of production and circulation of fake Indian currency notes by Pakistan. He stated that the talks concluded with the following outcomes agreed upon by both sides: (a) Indian delegation would visit Pakistan in the third week of December 2012 to settle the revised terms of agreement in order to facilitate an early visit of the Judicial Commission from Pakistan immediately after the Courts reopen in January 2013, (b) Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency and Narcotics Control Bureau team would visit Pakistan in January 2013 to operationalise the "Task Force" on counterfeiting of currency notes and drug trafficking, (c) the Home Secretaries would endeavour to meet in the first quarter of 2013 to review the progress. The Minister concluded the statement by emphasizing on the need for the continuing peace process, Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and enhanced people-to-people contact between the two countries to create an atmosphere free from terrorism and violence.

Statement regarding action taken by the Government on the incident of gang rape of a paramedical student in New Delhi on 16 December 2012: Making a Statement in this regard on 19 December 2012, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde informed the House that the statement was in continuation to his commitment made in the House on 18 December 2012 that he would present the details of the case. Updating the Members on the status of the investigations, the Minister stated that out of the six accused four have been arrested. He mentioned that a Special Investigation Team under the Deputy Commissioner of Police had been constituted to monitor the investigation

closely. Another police team with one lady IPS officer had been directed to visit the hospital at regular intervals to take stock of the medical condition of the victim and to liaise with the parents of the victim. The Minister presented before the House the outcomes of the meeting conducted with the Police Officers and the Transport Commissioner, which he enlisted as follows: (a) an immediate crackdown and impounding of the buses/commercial vehicles with tinted glasses, (b) commercial vehicles to be directed to keep the lights on in the night, (c) the off-duty buses to be parked with the owner, (d) Police to verify all drivers/ staff of public vehicles and (d) augmenting of the PCR fleet of the Delhi Police. Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister pointed out that the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill had been introduced in the Lok Sabha which has enhanced the punishment for rape upto life imprisonment.

Calling Attention to situation arising out of suspension of Indian Olympic Association (IOA) by International Olympic Committee (IOC): On 19 December 2012, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda of Bharatiya Janata Party called the attention of the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Jitendra Singh to the situation arising out of suspension of Indian Olympic Association (IOA) by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Jitendra Singh stated that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in its Executive Board meeting held on 4 December 2012 had taken a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for the following reasons: (a) failure of the IOA to comply with the Olympic Charter and its statues, (b) failure of the IOA to maintain fair play, transparency and ethical standards required under the Olympic charter, and (c) alleged interference of the Government leading to erosion of the autonomy of the IOC. In its letter dated 6 December 2012, the IOC stated that it did not recognise the elections held by IOA on 5 December 2012. The Minister clarified that the elections were held in accordance with the directions of the Delhi High Court under Civil Writ Petition No. 195/2010. The Delhi High Court had ruled that the elections were to be held keeping in mind both the constitution of IOA and National Sports Development Code 2011 which are broadly similar to IOC Charter and does not violate it. Outlining the consequences of the suspension of the IOA, the Minister said that the IOA would not be entitled to exercise any activity or right or be entitled to financial

support from the IOC. As a corollary, Indian teams nominated by the IOA to participate in multi-disciplinary sports events would not be able to participate under the Indian National Flag. He stressed that this would not have an immediate major impact on Indian sports or sportspersons. The IOC and the Olympic Council of Asia had clarified that Indian sportspersons would be able to participate in multi-disciplinary sports events under the flag of the IOC. Pointing to the measures taken by the Government to resolve the issue, he clarified that where a sports federation had finalised its Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC), the training process would continue unhindered and the centres of the Sports Authority of India would still be open for the Indian athletes as in the past. The Government has requested IOC and the International Boxing Association to resolve the issues and discussions in this regard. The Government was also in contact with various stakeholders on the issue. He reiterated that the Government was committed to taking all possible measures to protect the interests of the Indian sportspersons and to ensure that they could participate in international sports events under the Indian National Flag.

Replying to the points raised by the members, the Minister stated that the Government had pre-empted that such a situation may arise when the IOC would derecognize IOA, and therefore, a letter was written to the IOC on 21 November 2012 in which it was clarified that the Government of India has no intention of interfering in the functioning of the IOA. The Government would be extremely happy to discuss issues of good governance and fair election process with the IOC. The Minister mentioned that the Government had requested the IOA to incorporate some of the features of the Sports Code into their Constitution so that interference factors would not arise and it will also be according to the charter of the IOC. Outlining the importance of the Sports Associations, he said that their primary responsibility was to harness talent from the grassroots and train them, organise sports events on par with the international standards. He informed the House that a number of associations and federations had amended their constitutions in tune with the Olympic Charter. A dialogue with the federations, various stakeholders and sportspersons was in process to bring out a vision document. He pointed out that various challenges lay ahead in terms of recruiting and training of coaches. He mentioned that there were coaches and specialists from abroad for the Indian teams and assured the House that till matters are sorted out Indian sportspersons would be able to win medals competing under the IOC flag.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

*The Unlawful Activities Prevention (Amendment) Bill, 2012**: On 19 December 2012, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde moved the Unlawful Activities Prevention (Amendment) (UAPA) Bill, 2012 for the consideration of the House. The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967 had been enacted to provide for more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith. The Act dealt with matters to combat terrorism and terrorist financing. The scope of the Act was widened in 2004 to overcome some of the difficulties in its enforcement and make it more stringent. An Inter-Ministerial Group was constituted to evaluate the existing provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 1967 and to recommend necessary amendments to the said Act. The Minister stated that the UAPA Bill, 2011 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 29 December 2011; the Bill had then been referred to the Committee on Home Affairs. The Bill in its present form presented before the Rajya Sabha had taken into account the recommendations of the Standing Committee and the observations of the State Governments. Highlighting the features of the Bill, the Minister stated that the Bill proposed to (a) increase the period of declaration of an association as unlawful from two years to five years as specified under section 6; (b) amend section 15 of the aforesaid Act (which defines terrorist act), to include (i) economic security and damage to the monetary stability of India, (ii) any international or inter-governmental organisation against which any person indulges in acts described in clause (c) of section 15 as the existing provision does not explicitly mention such international or inter-governmental organisation; (iii) act of demanding any bomb, dynamite or other explosive substances or inflammable substances or fire arms or other lethal weapons or poisonous or noxious or other chemicals or any biological, radiological, nuclear material or device with the intention of aiding, abetting or committing terrorism. Further, he said that the Bill sought to enlarge the scope of section 17 of the aforesaid Act relating to punishment for raising funds for terrorist act and include within its scope, raising of funds, both from legitimate or illegitimate sources, by a terrorist organisation or by a terrorist gang or by an individual terrorist and

* The Bill as passed by Lok Sabha was placed on the Table on 4 December, 2012. Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

insert new sections 22A, 22B and 22C in the aforesaid Act to include within its scope, offences by companies, societies or trusts and provide punishment therefor. To conclude, the proposed amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, thus aims to bring more clarity to the existing legal regime and remove the deficiencies identified in the implementation of the provisions of the said Act by the Central and State intelligence and investigating agencies.

Replying to the debate*, on 20 December 2012 the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri R.P.N. Singh stated that the Bill was concerned with terrorism and counterfeit money. He stated that India had become a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an exclusive international inter-governmental organisation which set standards for anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism. The amendments in the UAPA Bill were in conformity with the regulations of the FATF. He concluded that terrorism of modern day was not only about guns, weapons and bombs but also about economic attack on Governments.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

*The Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012***:* On 13 December 2012, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Shri V. Narayanasamy moved the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012 for the consideration of the House. The Minister informed the House that the Bill sought to amend the article 16 sub-clause 4A to provide for reservation in promotion for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Minister informed that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes had been provided reservation in promotions

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Narendra Kumar Kashyap, P. Rajeeve, M. Venkaiah Naidu, Oscar Fernandes, Prasanta Chatterjee, Devender Goud T., Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Basawaraj Patil, Mallikarjun Kharge, K. Rahman Khan, M. Rama Jois, Shivanand Tiwari, D. Bandopadhyay, Naresh Agrawal, A.A. Jinnah, Rabinarayan Mohapatra, Sanjay Raut, V.P. Singh Badnore, Husain Dalwai, Sabir Ali, Mohammed Adeeb, M.P. Achutan, Ram Vilas Paswan, Ram Kripal Yadav, G.N. Ratanpuri, A.V. Swamy, Ravi Shankar Prasad, Dr. Prabhakar Kore, Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi and Smt. Gundu Sudharani.

** Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

since 1955 which was discontinued following the judgment in the case of Indra Sawhney *vs.* Union of India, 1992. The Minister further stated that the Eighty-fifth Constitution Amendment Act, 2001 was enacted to insert a new clause 4A in article 16 to provide reservation in promotion in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, which was challenged in the case of M. Nagaraj vs. UOI & Ors. The Supreme Court had observed that the concerned States would have to show the existence of compelling reasons for reservation in promotion. Based on this judgment, the High Court of Rajasthan and the High Court of Uttar Pradesh struck down the provisions for reservation in promotion. He stated that as demands from various quarters were raised to revive the reservation in promotions, the Government had reviewed the position and decided to move the aforesaid Bill for an impediment-free reservation.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Shri V. Narayanasamy said that except two political parties, all political parties have extended support to the amendment. He mentioned that under article 46 it is stated that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not only educationally but also economically weaker sections. He quoted certain statistics to prove the basis for introducing the amendment. He requested the concerned State Governments that more officers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes had to be deputed to the Central Government services. He concluded by requesting the Members of the House to vote for the amendment.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 9405 notices of Questions (6376 Starred and 3029 Unstarred) were received. Out of these 400 Questions were

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Arun Jaitley, Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Praveen Rashtrapal, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Naresh Agrawal, Mangala Kisan, Ram Vilas Paswan, Husain Dalwai, Bhupender Yadav, D.P. Tripathi, Ram Kripal Yadav, Jesudasu Seelam, T.K. Rangarajan, Shivanand Tiwari, D. Bandyopadhyay, T.M. Selvaganapathi, D. Raja, Anil Desai, A.W. Rabi Bernard, Devender Goud T., Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar and Kum. Mayawati.

admitted as Starred and 3100 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. 43 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1701.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions each. On an average 2.15 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 8 on 30 November 2012 and the minimum number of Questions orally answered was 1 each on 29 November 2012 and 18 December 2012.

All the lists of Unstarred Questions also contained 155 Questions.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 11 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received, however, none of them was discussed.

Short Notice Questions: 63 notices of Short Notice Questions were received; and a total of 5 such notices were admitted.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri B.V. Kakkilaya, Shri Ranganath Misra, Shri Jagesh Desai, Shri B.P. Singhal, Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Shri Anantray Devshanker Dave, Shri Kailash Pati Mishra, Shri K.C. Pant, Shri G. Swaminathan, Pandit Ravi Shankar, all former Members, Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, former Prime Minister of India and ex-Member and Shri Bal Thackeray.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Seventh Session of the Thirteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 10 December 2012 and was adjourned *sine die* on 14 December 2012. There were 5 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the Assam Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2012 was introduced and passed by the House on 12 December 2012.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 22 leading personalities.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Twelfth Session of the Fourth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 11 December 2012 and was adjourned *sine die* on 14 December 2012. There were 4 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the Delhi Value Added Tax (4th Amendment) Bill, 2012 was introduced and passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, former Prime Minister of India; Shri K.C. Pant, former Union Minister and former member of Parliament; Bharat Ratna Pandit Ravi Shankar, legendary Sitar Maestro and renowned musician; Shri Kedar Nath Sahni, former Chief Metropolitan Councilor of Delhi; Kumari Poornima Sethi, former member of the State Legislative Assembly; and Shri Mahender Singh, former member, Delhi Metropolitan Council.

MANIPUR LAGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Third Session of the Tenth Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 19 December 2012 and was adjourned *sine die* on 20 December 2012. There were 2 sittings in all.

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat
*** Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references was made on the passing away of Shri I.K. Gujral, former Prime Minister of India; Shri W. Nipamacha Singh, Md. Abdul Wahid, Shri L. Kerani Singh and Md. Allaudin Khan, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly which commenced its Seventh Session on 7 December 2012 was adjourned *sine die* on 13 December 2012. There were 5 sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, former Prime Minister of India; Sarvashri Gopal Banerjee, Mollah Humayun Kabir, Debabrata Banerjee, Bimal Kanti Basu and Abdus Salam Munshi, all former members of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Shri Bal Keshav Thackeray, a well known Indian politician; Bharat Ratna Pandit Ravi Shankar, the renowned sitar maestro; Shri Sunil Gangopadhyay, an eminent litterateur, Shri Yash Raj Chopra, renowned film director and producer and Shri Birendra Narayan Pal popularly known as Shantigopal, a great Yatra (Folk theatre) artiste.

* Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	22 November–20 December 2012
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	20
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	61 Hours and 45 minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	59 Hours and 7 minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	11 Hours and 27 minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	53
	(ii) Introduced	7
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	1
	(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	1
	(v) Discussed	7
	(vi) Passed	7
	(vii) Part-discussed	2
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	54
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	250*
	(ii) Introduced	48
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Passed	Nil
	(v) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	1
	(vii) Part-discussed	1
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	297
8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	1
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	244
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	135
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSION HELD UNDER RULE 193]	1 (Part Discussed)
12.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	35

* 28 Private members Bills were removed from the Register of pending Bills after the members-in-charge were appointed as Ministers

13.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	3
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	5
	(ii) Admitted	5
	(iii) Adopted	Nil
	(iv) Negatived	Nil
	(v) Part Discussed	1
15.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	13,000
16.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION	2,850
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	400
	(ii) Un-starred	4.599
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
	(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

18. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	—	—
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	—	—
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of Women	—	—
iv)	Committee on Estimates	2	Nil
v)	Committee on Ethics	1	1
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	—	—
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	—	—
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
ix)	Committee on Petitions	—	—
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Nil	Nil
xi)	Committee of Privileges	1	Nil
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	5	Nil
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	2	Nil
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	Nil
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1	Nil
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—

	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xx)	Rules Committee	—	—
xxi)	Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviors of Government Offices with Members of pre Lok Sabha	1	Nil
Joint / Select Committee			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	1	2
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	—	—
iii)	Joint Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes	—	—
Departmentally-related Standing Committees			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	11	2
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	4	3
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	6	3
iv)	Committee on Defence	5	—
v)	Committee on Energy	5	2
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	10	—
vii)	Committee on Finance	6	5
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	16	2
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	4	4
x)	Committee on Labour	5	—
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	4	1
xii)	Committee on Railways	3	—
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	4	4
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	5	3
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	4	2
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	2	1

CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of lectures/ Presentation held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	1	1
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	1	1
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	1	1
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change	1	1
5.	Parliamentary Forum on Population & Public Health	1	1
6.	Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management	1	1

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	22 November to 20 December 2012
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	20
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	57 Hours and 33 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	12
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	49
	(ii) Introduced	2
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	7
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	4
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	1
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	4
	(xi) Discussed	8
	(xii) Passed	8
	(xiii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	1
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	50
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	113
	(ii) Introduced	35
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil

(v)	Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi)	Discussed	1
(vii)	Withdrawn	1
(viii)	Passed	Nil
(ix)	Negatived	Nil
(x)	Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi)	Part-discussed	1
(xii)	Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii)	Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv)	Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv)	Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
(xvi)	Pending at the end of the Session	147
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i)	Notices received	49
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Discussions held	Nil
8.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	Statement made/laid on the Table by Ministers	1
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	Nil
(ii)	Admitted	Nil
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
(v)	Negatived	Nil
(vi)	Withdrawn	Nil
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	6
(ii)	Admitted	6
(iii)	Moved	Nil
(iv)	Adopted	Nil
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i)	Received	7
(ii)	Admitted	7
(iii)	Discussed	2

(iv) Withdrawn	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	199
(ii) Admitted	190
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	1
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	2
(ii) Admitted	1
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,254
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	3,161
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	140 on 19.12.2012
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	370 on 19.12.2012

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	400
(ii) Unstarred	3,100
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	5
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held during the period from 1 Oct.–31 Dec. 2012	No. of Reports presented during the 227th Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1	3
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	5	2
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	2	Nil
(v)	Committee on Rules	1	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	1
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	Nil
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	2	Nil
Department-related Standing Committees :			
(x)	Commerce	5	4
(xi)	Home Affairs	7	1
(xii)	Human Resource Development	7	1
(xiii)	Industry	6	1
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	4	8
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	3	7
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	3	1
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	3	1
Other Committees			
(xviii)	Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(xix)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(xx)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
24.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	2	
25.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	1	

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt.Bills Introduced (Passed)	Private Bills Introduced (Passed)	Starred Questions Received (Admitted)	Unstarred Questions Received (Admitted)	Short Notice Questions Received (Admitted)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	10.12.2012 to 14.12.2012	5	3(3)	—	297(294)	152(151)	78(73)
Bihar L.A.**		—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	29.11.2012 to 5.12.2012	5	(8)	—	335(314)	(1)	102(78)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	11.12.2012 to 21.12.2012	7	6(6)	—	488(318)	359(258)	—
Goa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	1.10.2012 to 10.10.2012	7	3(3)	—	512(275)	237(125)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	5.12.2012 to 13.12.2012	7	22(28)	—	90(90)	614(614)	—
Karnataka L.C.	5.12.2012 to 13.12.2012	7	28(28)	—	368(90)#	104(381)	—
Kerala L.A.	10.12.2012 to 21.12.2012	10	7(8)^	—	6,606(6,543)	3,893(2,650)	2(1)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	4.12.2012 to 14.12.2012	9	14(14)	—	1,677(1,176)	1,175(944)	—

Maharashtra L.A.	10.12.2012 to 21.12.2012	10	5(6)	1	9,162(768)	115(3,700)##	10(3)
Maharashtra L.C.	10.12.2012 to 21.12.2012	10	9(9)	—	3,300(1,118)	22(380)##	29(7)
Manipur L.A.	19.12.2012 to 20.12.2012	2	—	—	8(5)	4(4)	—
Meghalaya L.A.	11.12.2012 to 14.12.2012	3	4(4)	—	36(34)	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	11.12.2012	1	1(1)	—	70(63)	23(18)	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	27.11.2012 to 22.12.2012	21	8(16)	—	2,776(2,053)	3,195(4,250)	1(1)
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	5.12.2012 to 14.12.2012	7	17(16)	—	79(31)	350(193)	9(4)
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	23.11.2012 to 5.12.2012	6	8(8)	—	469(316)	306(198)	199(160)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	23.11.2012 to 5.12.2012	6	(2)	—	200(195)	118(116)	112(109)
West Bengal L.A.	7.12.2012 to 13.12.2012	5	5(5)	—	205(96)	81(33)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.ab	11.12.2012 to 14.12.2012	4	1(1)	—	80	196	57(5)
Puducherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures contained Nil Report

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislatures

\# Unadmitted Starred Questions are converted as Unstarred and one Notice admitted as Report

\#\# Includes Questions which are orginially tabled as starred but admitted as Unstarred Questions

^ One Bill returned by Governor under Article 201 of Constitution of India was reconsidered and passed

ab Clubbed questions-3, not admitted-22

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Arunachal Pradesh L.A**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	2(2)	1	1(1)	—	3(2)	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3[a]
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	1(1)	12	—	11(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	63(1)[b]
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2(2)	—	—	2(1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7(9)	—	—	4(1)[c]
Goa L.A.	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	—	27	18	—	13	26	27	18	24	—	11	25	23	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	12[d]
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	1	8(3)	8(4)	1(1)	7	11(2)	8	9	11	—	8	—	10(3)	—	—	36(4)[e]
Karnataka L.C.	1	8	9	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	4	9	7(2)	2	8	8(2)	8	10(4)	—	8	3	11(8)	—	—	90(9)[f]
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	2	6(9)	3(2)	6(1)	3(16)	3(2)	5	5	—	5	5	6(25)	—	—	9[g]
Maharashtra L.A.	1(1)	12(3)	4(1)	2(2)	6(2)	8(2)	—	13	8(3)	—	1	1	11(1)	—	—	33(11)[h]
Maharashtra L.C.	1(1)	7(3)	—	2(2)	5(1)	8(2)	—	13	8(3)	—	1	1	11(1)	—	—	33(11)[i]
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	2	—	—	7	3	—	5[j]
Meghalaya L.A.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(2)	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	2(1)	—	—	—	3(1)	1	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	5(1)[k]
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	3(3)	3	5	—	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	2	6	2	—	33[l]
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Uttarakhand L.A.	5(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	5(5)	11	1	—	1	12	2	9	4(2)	—	—	1	7	2(1)	—	6[m]
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	5	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58[n]
West Bengal L.A.	2(2)	10	10	—	10	10	12	—	11	—	11	12	13	1	—	304[o]
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	1(1)	1(1)	—	1(1)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

a) Act Implementation Committee-1, Ethics Committee-1 and Local Funds Accounts-1

b) Committee on Question and Call Attention-7, Paper Laid on the Table-11, Nivedan Committee-13(1), Committee on Zila Parishad-10, Implementation Committee-11 and Zero Hour Committee-11

c) Question and Reference Committee-2, Committee relating to the Exam. of the Papers laid on the Table-1(1) and Women and Children Welfare Committee-1

d) Committee on Environment-9, House Committee constituted "to examine the cause of alarming increase in the deaths of patients in SKIMS, Srinagar and SMGS Hospital (Pediatrics), Jammu"-3

e) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-8(4), Committee on Papers laid on the Table-10, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-10, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-7 and House Committee Constituted to Enquire on the Activities of the Clubs in the State-1.

f) Committee on Local Fund Accounts-6(5), Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-14, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-7, Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-3(1), Committee on Official Language-6, Committee on Environment-14(1), Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-3(1), Committee on Papers laid on the Table-7(1), Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-13, Subject Committee-I-1, Subject Committee-II-2, Subject Committee-III-1, Subject Committee-IV-1, Subject Committee-V-1, Subject Committee-VI-1, Subject Committee-VII-3, Subject Committee-VIII-4(2), Subject Committee-IX-3(3), Subject Committee-X-1, Subject Committee-XI-2, Subject Committee-XII-2, Subject Committee-XIII-1 and Subject Committee-XIV-1.

g) Committees on Question and Reference-6, Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2 and Committee on Paper laid on the Table-1.

h) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-3 (1), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-8(5), Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sittings of House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-9(2), Catering Committee-2, Committee on Rights and Welfare of

Women-4(2), Joint Committee on Maharashtra Legislature Members Salaries Allowances-1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1 and Committee Minority Welfare-4

i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-3 (1), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-8(5), Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sittings of House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-9(2), Catering Committee-2, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-4(2), Joint Committee on Maharashtra Legislature Members Salaries Allowances-1, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1 and Committee Minority Welfare-4

j) Hill Areas Committee-1, Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-4

k) Subject Committee-I-1 and Subject Committee-IV-4(1)

l) Standing Committee-I-3, Standing Committee-II-3, Standing Committee-III-3, Standing Committee-V-3, Standing Committee-VII-3, Standing Committee-VIII-3, Standing Committee-IX-2, Standing Committee-X-3, House Committee Women and Child Development-2, Submission Committee-5 and House Committee on Ethics-3

m) Ethics Committee-1 and Joint Committee Relating to Women and Child Welfare-5

n) Committee on Reference and Question-2, Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-5, Committee of Rules Revision-1, Committee on Parliamentary Study-6, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of UP Legislature-4, Committee on Parliamentary and Social Welfare-15, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchyats and Municipal Corporations-6, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-5, Committee on Regulation Review-5, Committee on Commercialisation of Education-2, Daivee Aapda Prabandhan Samiti-2 and Vidhaee Samadhikar Samiti-5

o) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-8, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-11, Committee on the Entitlements of the Members-2, Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-9, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-11, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries-11, Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, Industrial Reconstruction and Public Enterprises-11, Standing Committee on Micro and Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles and Animal Resources Development-12, Standing Committee on Higher Education-8, Standing Committee on School Education-13, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-10, Standing Committee on Finance, Excise and Development and Planning-10, Standing Committee on Food and Supplies, Food Processing and Horticulture and Co-operation and Consumer Affairs-12, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-10, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Jails, Law, Judicial and Civil Defence-12, Standing Committee on Housing, Hill Affairs and Fire Services-12, Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, Sports and Youth Services-12, Standing Committee on Irrigation and Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-9, Standing Committee on Labour-13, Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs and Urban Development-12, Standing Committee on Panchayats and Rural Development, Land and Land Reforms and Sundarban Development-11, Standing Committee on Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources-10, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-11, Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Information Technology and Bio-Technology-10, Standing Committee on Self-Help Group and Self-Employment-10, Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Disaster Management and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-11, Standing Committee on Transport-11, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-11 and Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-10

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2012	21.12.2012
2.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2012	24.12.2012

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2012
2. The Assam Fire Service (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Assam Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Shahri Ayojana tathaa Vikash Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Patna Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan evam Vidhi Manyakaran) Vidheyak, 2012
3. The Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan evam Vidhi Manyakaran) Vidheyak, 2012
4. The Bihar Rajya Mela Pradhikar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
5. The Bihar Krishi Bhoomi (Gair Krishi Prayojanaion ki Samparivartan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
6. The Bihar Rajya Footpath Bikreta (Jivika Sanrakshan evam Vyapar Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 2012
7. The Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-4) Vidheyak, 2012
8. The Bihar Viniyog (Adhikai Vyaya-1978-1979, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1992-93, 2008-2009 evam 2009-10) Vidheyak, 2012

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Chhattisgarh Bhu-Rajsva Sanhita (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Chhattisgarh Sinchai Prabandhan me Krishkon ki Bhagidari (Amendement) Vidheyak, 2012
3. The Chhattisgarh Sinchai (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2012
4. The Chhattisgarh Motoryan Karadhan (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2012
5. The Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.4) Vidheyak, 2012
6. The Chhattisgarh Khadya Suraksha Vidheyak, 2012

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Legislatures Salaries, Pensions and Allowance (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
2. The Karnataka Legislatures Salaries, Pensions and Allowance (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012

3. The Karnataka Lifts, Escalators and Passengers Conveyers Bill, 2012
4. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2012
5. The Karnataka Nursing and Paramedical Sciences Education (Regulation) Authority Bill, 2012
6. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Karnataka State Commission for Safai Karmacharis Bill, 2012
9. The Manipal University Bangalore Bill, 2012
10. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
12. The Arka University Bill, 2012
13. The Dayananda Sagar University Bill, 2012
14. The M.S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences Bill, 2012
15. The Vellore Institute of Technical University Bill, 2012
16. Sri Devaraj Urs University Bill, 2012
17. Sharanabasava University Bill, 2012
18. Adichunchanagiri University Bill, 2012
19. The Karnataka State Civil Services Regulation of Transfer of State of Department of Collegiate Education Bill, 2012
20. Rai Technology University Bangalore, 2012
21. P.E.S. University Bill, 2012
22. The Amrutha Sinchana Spiritual University Bill, 2012
23. Reva University Bill, 2012
24. The K.L.E. Technological University Bill, 2012
25. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipal University Bill, 2012
2. The Arka University Bill, 2012
3. The Karnataka Legislatures Salaries, Pensions and Allowance (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Karnataka Nursing and Paramedical Sciences Education (Regulation) Authority Bill, 2012
5. The Dayananda Sagar University Bill, 2012
6. The Vellore Institute of Technology Bangalore Bill, 2012
7. M.S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences Bill, 2012
8. Sri Devaraj Urs University Bill, 2012
9. The Karnataka Lifts, Escalators and Passengers Conveyers Bill, 2012
10. The Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Karnataka State Commission for Safai Karmacharis Bill, 2012

12. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2012
13. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
14. The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari (Amendment) Bill, 2012
15. The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012
16. The Karnataka Legislatures Salaries, Pensions and Allowance (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
17. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
18. The Karnataka State Civil Services Regulation of Transfer of Staff of Department of Collegiate Education Bill, 2012
19. Sharana Basava University Bill, 2012
20. Adichunchanagiri University Bill, 2012
21. P.E.S. University Bill, 2012
22. Rai Technology University Bangalore, 2012
23. Reva University Bill, 2012
24. The K.L.E. Technological University Bill, 2012
25. The Amrutha Sinchana Spiritual University Bill, 2012
26. The Karnataka Daily Wage Employees Welfare Bill, 2012
27. The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2012
28. The Karnataka State Civil Services Regulation of Transfer of Staff of Department of Technical Education Bill, 2012

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009
2. The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 2011
3. The Kerala Prohibition of Charging Exorbitant Interest Bill, 2012
4. The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2012
5. The Kerala Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) Amendment Bill, 2012
6. The Kerala Document Writers', Scribes' and Stamp Vendor's Welfare Fund Bill, 2012
7. The Kerala Farmer's Debt Relief Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Kerala Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2012

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Madhya Pradesh Shram Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2012
3. The Madhya Pradesh Nagarpalika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
4. The Madhya Pradesh Griha-Nirman evam Adhosanrachana Vikas Mandal (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
5. The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sadasya Vetan, Bhatta tatha Pension (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
6. The Nyayalaya Fees (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012

7. The Madhya Pradesh Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
8. The Madhya Pradesh Upkar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
9. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-04) Vidheyak, 2012
10. The Madhya Pradesh Vat (Dwitya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
11. The Sanchi Baudh tatha Bharatiya Gyan Adhyanan Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak, 2012
12. The Madhya Pradesh Bhoomigat Pipeline, Cable evam Duct (Bhoomi kii Upyokta kai Adhikaraon kaa Arjan) Vidheyak, 2012
13. The Madhya Pradesh Sahkari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
14. The Madhya Pradesh Swayat Sahkari (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2012

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Self-financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2012
2. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The State Election Commissioner (Qualification and Appointment) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
5. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Maharashtra State Security Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Maharashtra District Planning Committees (Constitution and Functions) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2012

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The State Election Commissioner (Qualifications and Appointment) (Amendment) Bill, 2011
2. The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Maharashtra State Security Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
5. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2012
6. The Maharashtra District Planning Committees (Constitution and Functions) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Maharashtra Self-Financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation) Bill, 2012
8. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Third Amendment) Bill, 2012

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Court Fees (Meghalaya Amendment) Bill, 2012
2. The Meghalaya Forest Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
3. The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2012
4. The Meghalaya Lokayukta Bill, 2012

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Mizoram Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Orissa Ground Water (Regulation, Development and Management) Bill, 2011
2. The Odisha Maritime Board Bill, 2012
3. The Orissa Mohammadian Marriages and Divorces Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2011
4. The Odisha Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentations of Land (Amendment) Bill, 2012
5. The Odisha Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Odisha Hindu Religious Endowment (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Court-fees (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2012
9. The Societies Registration (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The Indian Stamp (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2012
11. The Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2012
12. The Odisha Development Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2012
13. The Odisha Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2012
14. The Odisha Municipal Corporation Bill, (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
15. The Odisha Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2012
16. The Odisha Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012

UTTARAKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Uttarakhand Enterprises Single Window Facilitation and Clearance Bill, 2012
2. The Uttarakhand Transport and Civic Infrastructure Cess Bill, 2012
3. The Uttarakhand Water Tax on Electricity Generation Bill, 2012
4. The Uttarakhand Flood Plain Zoning Bill, 2012
5. The Uttarakhand Motor Vehicles Taxation Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Uttarakhand Vishwavidhyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2012
7. The Himalayan University Bill, 2012
8. The D.I.T. University Bill, 2012
9. The Uttarakhand Miscellaneous Revenue Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
10. The I.M.S. Unison University Bill, 2012

11. The Uttaranchal University Bill, 2012
12. The Uttarakhand Appropriation (First Supplementary 2012-2013) Bill, 2012
13. The Uttarakhand Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2012
14. The Graphic Era Hill University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
15. The Payment of Wages (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2012
16. The Uttarakhand Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Nagar Sthaniya Swayatta Shasan Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2012
2. The Uttar Pradesh Viniyog (2012-2013 ka Anupurak) Vidheyak, 2012

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University Uttar Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 2012
2. The Uttar Pradesh State Law Commission (Repeal) Bill, 2012
3. The Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Self Government Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2012-2013) Bill, 2012
5. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 2012
6. The Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission (Repeal) Bill, 2012
7. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2012
8. The Uttar Pradesh State Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2012

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Diamond Harbour Women's University Bill, 2012*
2. The West Bengal Official Language (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012*
3. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) (Amendment) Bill, 2012*
4. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012*
5. The West Bengal Parliamentary Secretaries (Appointment, Salaries, Allowances and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2012*

* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2012

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
		UNION GOVERNMENT			
		-Nil-			
		KARNATAKA			
1.	The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	5.9.2012	6.12.2012 (L.C.) 10.12.2012 (L.A.)	—	—
		KERALA			
1.	The Thunchath Ezhuthachan Malayalam University Ordinance, 2012	21.10.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
2.	The Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	3.11.2012	11.11.2012	20.1.2013	—
3.	The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	9.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
4.	The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	9.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
5.	The Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Protection of Sand (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	24.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—

6.	The Kerala Local Authorities Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	24.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
7.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	24.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
8.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	24.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
9.	The Kerala Municipality (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	24.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
10.	The Kerala Municipality (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	24.11.2012	11.12.2012	20.1.2013	—
		MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	The Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 2012	27.8.2012	6.12.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Baudh tatha Bharatiya Gyan Adhyanan Vishwavidyalaya Adhyadesh, 2012	12.9.2012	6.12.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Madhya Pradesh Vat (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2012	17.9.2012	6.12.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Madhya Pradesh Bhoomigat Pipeline, Cable evam Duct (Bhoomi kii upavokta Kai Adhikaron ka Arjan) Adhyadesh, 2012	28.9.2012	6.12.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
		MAHARASHTRA			
1.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	21.8.2012	10.12.2012	18.1.2013	—
2.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	4.10.2012	10.12.2012	18.1.2013	Replaced by Legislation

3.	The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	8.10.2012	10.12.2012	18.1.2013	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Education and Employment Guarantee (Cess) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	3.12.2012	10.12.2012	18.1.2013	Replaced by Legislation
		UTTARAKHAND			
1.	The Uttarakhand Miscellaneous Revenue Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	11.10.2012	5.12.2012	10.12.2012	The Uttarakhand Miscellaneous Revenue Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012
2.	The Himalayan University Ordinance, 2012	15.10.2012	5.12.2012	—	The Himalayan University Bill, 2012
3.	The I.M.S. Unison University Ordinance, 2012	15.10.2012	5.12.2012	—	The I.M.S. Unison University Bill, 2012
4.	The Uttaranchal University Ordinance, 2012	15.10.2012	5.12.2012	—	The Uttaranchal University Bill, 2012
5.	The D.I.T. University Ordinance, 2012	15.10.2012	5.12.2012	—	The D.I.T. University Bill, 2012
6.	The Uttarakhand Flood Plain Zoning Ordinance, 2012	15.10.2012	5.12.2012	—	The Uttarakhand Flood Plain Zoning Bill, 2012
7.	The Uttarakhand Transport and Civic Infrastructure Cess Ordinance, 2012	15.10.2012	5.12.2012	—	The Uttarakhand Transport and Civic Infrastructure Cess Bill, 2012
8.	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Uttarakhand Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	19.10.2012	5.12.2012	10.12.2012	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Uttarakhand Vishwavidhyalaya (Amendment) Bill, 2012

9.	The Uttarakhand Motor Vehicles Taxation Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	8.11.2012	5.12.2012	—	The Uttarakhand Motor Vehicles Taxation Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2012
		UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	19.10.2012	26.11.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 2012	31.10.2012	26.11.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	8.11.2012	26.11.2012	—	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Uttar Pradesh State Law Commission (Repeal) (Second) Ordinance, 2012	31.12.2012	—	—	—
		UTTAR PRADESH VIDHAN PARISHAD			
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	19.10.2012	23.11.2012	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Water Management and Regulatory Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 2012	31.10.2012	23.11.2012	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012	8.11.2012	23.11.2012	—	—
4.	The Uttar Pradesh State Law Commission (Repeal) (Second) Ordinance, 2012	31.12.2012	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 15TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 31.12.2012)

States	No. of Seats	INC	BJP	SP	BSP	JD (U)	AITC	DMK	CPI (M)	BJD	SHIV SENA	NCP	AIA DMK	TDP	RLD	CPI	SAD	RJD	JKNC	JD (S)	AIFB
Andhra Pradesh	42	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	1*	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jharkhand	14	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Kerala	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	12	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	5	1	—	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	543	202*	114	22	21	20	19	18	16	14	11	9	9	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	JVM (P)	IUML	RSP	TRS	YSRC	AIM EIM	AGP	AIUDF	BVA	BPF	HJC (BL)	KC (M)	MDMK	NPF	SDF	SP	VCK	IND	Total	Vacancies
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39*	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Jharkhand	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	80	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	542*	—

* Excluding Speaker, LS

Abbreviations used for Parties :

AGP–Asom Gana Parishad; AIFB–All India Forward Bloc; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIMEIM–All India Majlis–e-Ittehadul Muslimeen; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; AUDF–Assam United Democratic Front; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; BPF–Bodoland Peoples Front; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; BVA–Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi; CPI(M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI–Communist Party of India; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HJC(BL)–Haryana Janhit Congress(BL); INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; J&KNC–Jammu & Kashmir National Conference; JD(S)–Janata Dal (Secular); JD(U)–Janata Dal (United); JMM–Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; JVM(P)–Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik); KC(M)–Kerala Congress(M); MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MLKSC–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; NPF–Nagaland Peoples Front; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SP–Samajwadi Party; SWP–Swabhimani Paksha; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party; TRS–Telangana Rashtra Samithi; VCK–Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi.

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 1 NOVEMBER 2012)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI (M)	JD (U)	AIA-DMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacan-cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5[a]	—	18	—
2.	ArunachalPradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[b]	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	3[c]	—	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[d]	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[e]	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[f]	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1[g]	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10[h]	—	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[i]	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[j]	—	1	—
20.	Odisha	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7[k]	1	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3[l]	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—

23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[m]	—	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	4	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	7[n]	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	3	9	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	31	—
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	9[o]	1	16	—
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10[p]	—	12	—
	TOTAL	245	71	49	9	11	9	5	15	2	66	7	244	1

Others
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP-5
(b) AGP-2, BPF-1
(c) RJD-2, LJP-1
(d) INLD-1
(e) J&KNC-2
(f) JMM-1, AITC-1
(g) KC(M)-1
(h) NCP-6, SS-4
(i) MNF-1
(j) NPF-1
(k) BJD-7
(l) SAD-3
(m) SDF-1
(n) DMK-7
(o) AITC-8, AIFB-1
(p) Nominated

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	126	78	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	41[a]	2	126	—
Bihar L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.	75@	1	14	1	1	—	—	30	—	9[b]	5	63	12
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	39	49	—	—	—	2	—	—	1[c]	—	91	—
Goa L.A.	40	9	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	5[d]	5	—	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	90@@	45	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	32[e]	7	90	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	89	18	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	55[f]	4	89	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	225@@	71	117	—	—	—	—	—	26	1[g]	7	—	2
Karnataka L.C.	75@	17	43	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	75	1
Kerala L.A.	141@@	39	—	44	13	2	—	—	4	36[h]	2	141	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231@@	66	152	—	—	—	7	—	—	2[i]	3	231	—
Maharashtra L.A.	289**	82	47	1	—	61	—	—	—	73[j]	24	—	1

Maharashtra L.C.	78[@]	20	11	—	—	27	—	—	—	11[(k)]	8	78	1
Manipur L.A.	60	42	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17[(l)]	—	60	—
Meghalaya L.A.	60[@@]	28	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	12[(m)]	5	60	2
Mizoram L.A.	40	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8[(n)]	—	40	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	147	27	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	108[(o)]	5	147	—
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	33	30	—	—	—	3	—	—	5[(p)]	—	71	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	28	47	—	—	1	80	—	—	241[(q)]	6	404	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	3	7	—	—	—	59	—	—	30[(r)]	1	100	—
West Bengal L.A.	295	39	—	39	2	—	—	—	—	210[(s)]	2	—	3
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70[@@]	41	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	2[(t)]	1	70	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State / Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State / Union territory Legislatures

[@] Including Chairman and / or Deputy Chairman

[@@] Including Speaker / Deputy Speaker

Party Position in the State/Union Territories Legislatures

a) All India United Democratic Front-18, Bodoland Peoples Front-12, Asom Gana Parishad-10, All India Trinamool Congress-1

b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-9

c) Nominated-1

d) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-3, Goa Vikas Party-2

e) Indian National Lok Dal-30, Shiromani Akali Dal-1 and Haryana Janhit Congress Party (BL)-1

f) National Conference-29, Peoples Democratic Party-21, Panthers Party-3, Jammu & Kashmir Democratic Party Nationalist-1, Peoples Democratic Front-1

g) Nominated-1

h) Muslim League Kerala State Committee-20, Kerala Congress (M)-9, Socialist Janata (Democratic)-2, Kerala Congress (B)-1, Revolutionary Socialist Party (Baby John)-1, Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1, Revolutionary Socialist Party-2

i) Samajwadi Party-1 and Nominated-1

j) Shivsena-45, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-12, Peasant's and Workers Party-4, Samajwadi Party-3, Jan Surajya Shakti-2, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-2, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1, Loksangaram-1, Rashtriya Samaj Party-1 and Swabhimani Party-1.

k) Shivsena-8, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, Republican Party of India (A)-1 and Lokbharti-1.

l) All India Trinamool Congress-7, Manipur State Congress Party-5, Naga People Front-4 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1

m) United Democratic Party-10 and Hill State People-2.

n) Mizo National Front-3, Mizoram peoples' Conference-2, Zoram Nationalist Party-2 and Mara Democratic Front-1

o) Biju Janata Dal-108

p) Uttarakhand Kranti Dal-1, Others-3, Nominated-1

q) Samajwadi Party-223, Rastriya Lok Dal-8, Peace Party-4, Quami Ekta Dal-2, Apna Dal-1, Ittehad-e-Millat Council-1, All India Trinamool Congress-1, Nominated-1

r) Samajwadi Party-19, Rastriya Lok Dal-1, Sikchhak Dal (Non-Political)-7 and Independent Group-3

s) All India Trinamool Congress-185, All India Forward Block-11, Revolutionary Socialist Party-7, Samajwadi Party-1, Democratic Socialist Party-1, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)-1, Nominated-1

t) Lok Janshakti Party-1, Rashtriya Janata Dal-1

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16.	Flower Vase Broad Mouth	150.00
17.	Flower Vase	130.00
18.	Brass Bowl (Small)	175.00
19.	Brass Bowl (Medium)	400.00
20.	Brass Bowl (Big)	725.00
21.	Calculator No. 608	105.00
22.	Nut Tray	125.00
23.	Picture Post Card	15.00
24.	Wall Poster	5.00
25.	Paper Weight (Crystal)	94.00
26.	Paper Weight (Rectangular)	62.00
27.	Key Chain	11.00
28.	Marble Box	306.00
29.	Pen Holder	215.00
30.	Brass Flower Vase	855.00
31.	Wall Plate	335.00
32.	Napkin Stand	295.00
33.	Soup Bowl	70.00
34.	Wall Clock No. 497	145.00
35.	Wall Clock No. 511	160.00

The following Souvenirs with Parliament Museum logo are available for sale at the Souvenir Shop, Parliament Museum, Parliament Library Building, at price indicated against each :-

Sl. No.	Name of Souvenir	Price Rs.
1.	Book Marker (Paper)	10.00
2.	Brass Flower Vase	1070.00
3.	Brass/Bronze Plate	1090.00
4.	Cap	45.00
5.	Coaster Set (Wooden)	215.00
6.	Coaster Set (Crome Plated)	90.00
7.	Colour Pencil Box Camlin	16.00
8.	Colour Pencil Box Natraj	23.00
9.	Cushion Cover Ram-H	145.00
10.	DVD	200.00
11.	Elephant Wooden	700.00
12.	Flower Pot (Stone)	170.00
13.	Jute Bag	160.00
14.	Key Chain (Leather)	11.00
15.	Key Chain (Metal)	13.00
16.	Ladies Scarf	325.00
17.	Ladies Wallet	400.00
18.	Leather Purse (Gents)	150.00
19.	Marble Box	290.00
20.	Message Slip Pad	25.00
21.	Mug Set (6 pieces)	250.00
22.	Napkin Stand	210.00
23.	Oil Pastel Colour	30.00
24.	Pad Cover (Leather)	205.00
25.	Paper Weight (Crystal)	70.00
26.	Paper Weight (Marble)	100.00
27.	Pen Holder (Marble)	215.00
28.	Pen Holder (Wooden)	145.00
29.	Pen Parker (Beta)	80.00
30.	Pen Set (Front Line)	95.00
31.	Pen Set (Perform)	125.00
32.	Pen Stand with Watch	370.00
33.	Shoulder Bag SB-2	133.00
34.	Shoulder Bag SB-3	147.00
35.	Soup Bowl	85.00
36.	Spiral Note Book (Big)	25.00
37.	Spiral Note Book (Small)	20.00
38.	Wall Clock No. 317 (Big)	170.00
39.	Wall Clock No. 997 (Small)	90.00
40.	Wall Plate	335.00
41	Watch Set	340.00
42.	Water Marble T11	1400.00
43.	Wooden Box	700.00
44.	Writing Pad with Envelopes	70.00

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The following exclusive CPA Range may be purchased through your local CPA Branch Secretary. Orders accompanied by payment in Sterling can be forwarded by the Secretary to CPA Headquarters in London. (All prices include postage and packing. Add 15 per cent for air mail.)

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Form IV

(See Rule 8)

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I, Satish Kumar Jain, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Satish Kumar Jain)

Date: March, 2013 Signature of Publisher